CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28717—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
16-8	9-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16-8	9-4
12-0	7-0		12-0	7-0
27-4	14-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4	14-10
24-4	13-12		24-4	13-12
41-8	21-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8	21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. Co.'s s.s. "PENINSULAR."

THE Extra STEAMER "PENINSULAR" will LEAVE BOMBAY at 5 P.M., on the 19th April, and Baggage should be sent to the Mazagon Dockyard before 10 A.M. that day.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 P.M. to convey Passengers on Board.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th Apr
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	700	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B.L.	ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th "
B.L.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st "
					Friday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L.	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th "
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st Apr.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	5th May.
CATHAY	2863	500	A. Symons	19th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 8, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

5th May. 2nd June. 30th June.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 7, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class,
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3.300	500	30th April.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3.500	450	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitts	3,800	550	8th May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O von HOFFER, Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 8. 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	19th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	5th May.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	18th May.
NUBIA	3551	T. Knox	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3385	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 13, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 16th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 20th April, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 17th April, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th April, at 5 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th April, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.
SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and address in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. FREE OF CHARGE.
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.
SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none, NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.
Fares Rs. 200-210 to Continental Ports.
" 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.
REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.
GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.
AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.
CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.
BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.
BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Rs. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot to all parts.
CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.
HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & Co.,
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and other 1,001 Delicacies,

GO TO

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees, and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

BROOKS AND DOXEY,

LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS, hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, the Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will, on and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.
Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c. Machinery

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application, prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
18, Medows Street, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Re. 12 per year.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

ARE AGENTS FOR

CHEAVIN'S FILTERS.

EACH FILTER is constructed on the most approved SANITARY Principles, and is arranged so as to be EASILY CLEANED or RENEWED by the Purchaser at very Small Cost; the Carbon is most powerful, removing all Organic Matter, and the Microbes and Bacteria so frequently the cause of Zymotic Diseases.

Water is the great carrier of the Infective Germs. It is the Water to which we must look.—*Lancet.*

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
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WINDTEETENSH

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.

		Rs.	a.
No. 2	Medium Extra Fine	5	0
" 1	Large " "	5	12

FIRST QUALITY.

		Rs.	a.
No. 7	Small, for Ladies	3	0
" 5	Medium	4	8
" 4	Large	4	12
" 6	Largest	5	8

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE

FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

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JUST LANDED.

WELL'S LEAWRELLE OIL

Is lovely for the Skin and Complexion, preserves Youth and Beauty, prevents tendency to Wrinkles, ageing of Skin, or wasting of Flesh. A Pretty Woman's Secret! Rs. 3.

WELL'S "ROUGH ON"

Preparations, all kinds.

WELL'S HEALTH RENEWER

Cures Dyspepsia and Brain or Nervous Weakness, Rejuvenates Broken or Shattered Health. Rs. 3.

WELL'S HAIR BALSAM

Restores Grey Hair to Original Colour, free of Grease or Oil, is a Tonic Restorative and an established Cure for Baldness. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 3.

☞ Can be had of all Chemists. Retail at MADON, SONS & Co., Fort.

AGENTS:

F. S. MADON & CO.,

OPPOSITE JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.

(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),

FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

		Rs.	as.
6	Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0
12	" " "	5	0
6	Cabinet, Full	6	0
12	" "	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention ..... Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention ..... Re. 2 0

CHRONOGRAPHS AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	43
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

CHOLERA, TYPHOID FEVER, SCARLATINA, &c.,
May be prevented by using

PHENYLE,

THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN,

CHEAP, HARMLESS, SAFE, CONVENIENT, RAPID, EFFECTIVE, INFALLIBLE.

Prevents and destroys infection and contagion in Cholera, Fevers, Scarlatina, and all other contagious and infectious diseases. Is perfectly non-poisonous and non-corrosive, and may be freely used without any dangerous results. Possesses all the good properties of Carbolic Acid without its disadvantages. Was pronounced by a Committee of Experts testing Disinfectants at Baltimore, U.S.A., under the auspices of the American Government, to be the best Disinfectant.

Sold in bottles, 6 As., 12 As.; and in 1, 2, and 5-gallon drums at Rs. 4 per gallon.

N. B.—Owing to the fall in EXCHANGE, our Prices are INCREASED by 10 Per Cent.

BOMBAY: Byculla, Fort, and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

RIDING AND SPORTING GAITERS—BREECHES.

SPECIAL CASH PRICES.

DRAB & WHITE DRILLETTE, from Rs. 19.
WHIPCORDS & BEDFORDS, All Shades, from Rs. 24.
BOXCLOTH GAITERS, from Rs. 13-8.

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS, } BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CIGARS.

		Rs.	a.
Havannahs	Per 100	2	0
Gem Muster	"	1	14
Club Muster	"	3	0

Discount given to large Consumers.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SPECIAL PREPARATIONS FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA, &c.

MANY years' practical experience has proved the efficacy of the following well-known Remedies, and no Household or Traveller in the East should be without a supply.

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.
(Astringent, Anodyne, Antispasmodic.)
In all stages of the above diseases have been found invaluable.
Per Bottle ..... { Cash, As. 12 and Re. 1-4 / Credit, As. 14 and Re. 1-6

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.
A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.
Per Bottle ..... { Cash, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12 / Credit, Re. 1-2 and Rs. 2-0

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL.
(Prepared from the Rind of the Fruit Ægle Marmelos.)
A remedial Agent of great service, especially in all stages of Dysentery.
This preparation is prepared with the greatest care by us from Fruit specially imported into the Presidency.
Per Bottle ..... { Cash, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 / Credit, Rs. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.
(Prepared with the fresh Pulp of the fruit of the (Ægle Marmelos.)
This is in the form of an agreeable confection, and whilst the Medicinal properties are fully retained, its pleasant taste renders it acceptable to all Patients alike.
Per Jar ..... { Cash, Re. 1-4 / Credit, Re. 1-6

SYRUP OF AUSTRALIAN RED GUM.
An efficacious remedy generally prescribed in combination with the Extract of Bael.
Per Bottle ..... { Cash, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 / Credit, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-14

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.
These Medicines are used and recommended by the local Government and the Health Department.

		Pints. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles, with Opium	Cash,	1 4	2 4
	Credit,	1 6	2 8
Do. without Opium	Cash,	1 0	1 8
	Credit,	1 2	1 12

CHOLERA PILLS.
(Opium, Black Pepper and Assafœtida.)
Per Bottle ..... { Cash, 8 As. / Credit, 14 As.

ISPAGHUL SEEDS.
A mild Astringent and Demulcent Indian Remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.
Per Bottle ..... { Cash, 12 As. / Credit, 14 As.

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.
(Rubini's Formula.)
Has been found of high value in simple Diarrhœa and the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera.
Per Bottle ..... { Cash, 10 As. / Credit, 12 As.

CHLORODYNE.
(Treacher's own make.)
The above is largely employed by medical men, also in Hospitals. As an Astringent it is a most reliable remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cholera.
Per Bottle ..... { Cash, 12 As. / Credit, 14 As.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th inst., being Public Holidays, under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

NOTICE.
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,
of 105, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY DEPOT:—
APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THE above DEPOT will be CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY, the 15th instant.

LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, on FRIDAY, 22nd April, 1892, at 2 P.M.
To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year, ending 31st December, 1891.
To elect a Director and Auditors.
To decide as to declaration of a Dividend.
To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 16th March 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the NEW FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon Application at the Office of the Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, in Apollo Street, Fort, on and after the 11th day of April, 1892, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, the FIFTH and FINAL Dividend at the rate of eight per cent. on all claims allowed by the Court and remaining unpaid in full, will be paid to the Creditors, who are required to produce at the time of such application the Promissory Notes or such other vouchers as are held by them.—Dated, 1st Day of April, 1892.

(SD.) MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,
" N. C. MACLEOD,
Official Liquidators.

THE HINGANGHAT MILL COMPANY, LD.
NOTICE.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on SUNDAY, the 17th April, 1892, at 1 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company at Hinganghat, BUSINESS:—
1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1891.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 4th to 7th April, 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order,
KESHO SHEORAM,
Secretary and Manager.

Hinganghat, 31st March, 1892.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.
Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management.*
LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.
Fifty-two divisions of profits have been made and the average ANNUAL return in cash to Policy-Holders has been about Rs. 47 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.
A Bonus policy in this society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.
CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. Ry. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, PAREL.

A DANCE

Will be held in the ASSEMBLY ROOM of the above ON FRIDAY, THE 22ND APRIL, 1892.

ADMISSION 1 GENTLEMAN & LADIES, Re. 1.

Tickets may be obtained from Mr. M. D'MELLOW.

Dancing to commence at 9-30 P.M. Railway Time.
Right of Admission Strictly Reserved.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

BOMBAY BRANCH

WILL BE HELD IN THE

CATHEDRAL BOYS' SCHOOL

On WEDNESDAY, April 20th, at 5-30 P.M.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY WILL PRESIDE.

The attendance of all Friends and well-wishers of the Society is invited.

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

CHEAP COMFORTABLE Passages available by A-1. Non-Liners. Sailings from early next week.
For further particulars apply to

THOS. COULSON & Co.,
General Passenger Agents,
Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

April 14, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 28th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th April, 1892.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY

(BOOK DEPARTMENT)

WILL BE CLOSED

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
THE 15TH AND 16TH INST.

POSTAL NOTICE.

AN EXTRA MAIL for the UNITED KINGDOM and Countries served through it, and for the Continent of Europe, will be CLOSED at the General Post Office, Bombay, at 3 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1892, for despatch by the Extra P. & O. S. S. "Peninsular" to Marseilles. The MAIL will be strictly limited to LETTERS and PACKETS specially marked for despatch Per S. S. "Peninsular."

JOHN OWENS,
Offg. Presidency Post-Master.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, Dated 12th April, 1892.

COTTON TWEEDS.

FOR Summer Suits nothing is neater or more suitable than the Superior Cotton Tweeds sold by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Price As. 8 Per Yard.
Samples Free on Application.

CHRISTENING OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.

THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.

Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.

Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.

Complete sets, Rs. 50, 68, and 80.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BREAKFAST SERVICE,
40 PIECES,
RUPEES 10.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1890 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER,
Secretary for Bombay Branch.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

TO LET.

A SMALL BUNGALOW situated at Chinchpoogly next door to Mr. Wadya's.

TO BE LET, furnished, a BANGALOW, known as "Woodland," at Matheran.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived Per s. s. "Chyebassa," a brand new English-made Canoe-shaped LANDAU by Watson of Lowestoft. Besides this, there are other brand new and second-hand English Carriages, such as Victorias, Cee and Under-Spring Victorias, Mail-Phaetons, Landaus, and Broughams, by best makers, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted, single and double, and four-in-hand Harnesses.

And best real Mocca Coffee, in bags of 7 lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND AT MATOONGA AND DADUR KHARL.

Under instructions from Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of Hajee Abdulla bin Shaik Ismail Khatib, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, and on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., respectively, on the premises the following plots of land at Matoonga and Dadur Khari:—

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th April, 1892, at 3 p.m.

Lot No. 1 at Matoonga:—Piece of Government Toka land, admeasuring about 1113 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 22, new No. a-15181, new Survey No. 5,810, 72, and 104.

Lot No. 2, at Matoonga:—Piece of Government Toka land, admeasuring about 2,135 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 18 and 22, new Nos. 15,176 and 15,181, and new Survey Nos. 3-4—810, 8 11—813.

Lot No. 3, at Matoonga:—Two pieces of Government land, admeasuring about 880 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 18, 22, new Nos. 15176, 15181 and new Survey No. 3 4—810.

Lot No. 4, at Matoonga:—1st piece of Government toka land, admeasuring about 451 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1, 1, 18, 18, 22, and 41, new Nos. 15155, a-15155, a-15175, b-15175, 15177, a-15184, a-15212, and new Survey No. 10—811.

2nd piece of Government Toka land, admeasuring about 562 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. firstly described and new Survey No. 6-812.

Lot No. 5, at Matoonga:—Piece of Government Toka land, admeasuring about 529 and six-ninth square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 14, new No. 15219, and new Survey Nos. 5—833, 7—835, 1.2.4-782, 1-D-783.

Lot No. 6, at Matoonga:—Four pieces of Government Foras land, admeasuring about 1028, 436, 701, and 305 square yards respectively, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 378, 379 382, and 383 and new No. 13253.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 15th of April, 1892, at 3 p.m.

Lot No 7 at Dadur Khari:—Piece of Government Foras land admeasuring about 2,226 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 519-520, new No. 13 396, and new Survey No. 2-3-1222 6-1070 3-4-1076.

Lot No. 8, at Dadur Khari:—Two pieces of land admeasuring about 2,531 and 654 square yards respectively, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 465, 467, and 483, New No. 13333, and new survey Nos. 1-1244, 1-1245 and 1-2-12 8.

Lot No. 9, at Dadur Khari:—Piece of Foras land, admeasuring about 737 square yards, being a portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 88, 183, 475, 499, 511, 512, new Nos. 12903, new Survey No. 1-1251.

Lot No. 10, at Dadar Khari:—Piece of Government Foras land, admeasuring about 3644 and five-ninth square yards, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 426 and 523, new No. 13281, and new Survey No. 1-1383.

Lot No. 11, at Dadur Khari:—Two pieces of Foras Land, admeasuring about 598 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 396 and 442, new No. 12963 and new Survey No. 12261.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to C A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., or Messrs. Janardhun and Ardesir, Solicitors to the Official Assignee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (CHAWLS) AT GAMDEVI ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagor, Mr. Liladhur Haridass and at the risk of the mortgagor, Chintaman Balkrishnajee, by virtue of mortgage deed, dated 26th February, 1891, and deed of further charge, dated 26th May 1891, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of ground or oart of plantation and other trees called or known by the name of Doongerwaddy, with the several messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate at or near Gamdevi Road, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement seven thousand five hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of Collector of the Land Revenue, under old Survey Nos. 725, 704 and 685, and new Survey Nos. 2279, 3257 and 7309, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Nos. 47, 48, 49, and 50, and bounded on or towards the east by the oart of Mahomed Ibrahim Shaik Bhicoan, on or towards the west by the oart of the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet, on or towards the south partly by the property of the Back Bay Company, and partly by the Government Distillery at Chowpaty, and on or towards the north by the road leading to the Parsee Tower of Silence, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of one Dinanath Damodhur and his tenants, and now of the said Chintaman Balkrishnajee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 14, 1892.

WANTED.

WANTED

TELEGRAPH INSPECTORS with a good knowledge of both construction and Office work. Men with a good Mechanical Training would be preferred. For further particulars apply to

THE TELEGRAPH ENGINEER,
Madras Railway, Arkonam.

H. R. P. CARTER,
Ag. Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway Company, Agent and Manager's Office, Madras, 9th April, 1892.

FOR SALE.

SALE ON BUILDING LEASES OF TWO LARGE PLOTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND,
SITUATE NEAR THE WELLINGTON FOUNTAIN, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

OFFERS are invited upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1892, for the PURCHASE on long lease from the Government of two valuable BUILDING PLOTS of LAND, measuring about 15,000 and 5,600 square yards, situate near the entrance to the Wellington Pier (Apollo Bunder) Road.

Particulars and conditions and forms of tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after the 20th February, 1892.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Public Works Office, Bombay.

Bombay, 11th February, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

FOR SALE.

THE whole of FILLIS' CIRCUS ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT, consisting of Steel Boiler of 6 H. P. Pressure 80lbs. Westinghouse Patent Engine, Double Acting Piston Valve 10 H. P. Engine, and Ganz' Dynamo volts. 60 Amp. 120. The whole is in complete working order, the Plant being purchased new from Messrs. Volkart Brothers last March, (the Proprietor purchasing a more Portable Plant for travelling) and can be seen at any time at Tamarine Lane.

ADDRESS:—

W. LUNARDI,
Esplanade Hotel.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

S. S. SOMALI, 100 A-1. at Loyds, 382 tons gross, 223 nett, built in 1886, at Glasgow by Murdoch and Murray. She is well equipped and thoroughly seaworthy. Expected from Zanzibar about the 24th instant. Offers to be made to, and further particulars obtained from the undersigned.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

Samuel Street, Mandvie.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO COTTON MERCHANTS AND THEIR AGENTS.

I, the Undersigned, have just OPENED a COTTON GINNING FACTORY at Palitana, the best Cotton-producing Centre in Kattywawar.

Almost all the Cotton Produce pass through my hands and I can, therefore, purchase the best Cotton on Moderate Commission.

Cotton Merchants and their Agents are requested to send for samples first and then order their Purchase.

Further Particulars can be had on application to

OOSMAN JAMALL,
Owner, Palitana Cotton Ginning Factory, Kattywawar.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 „ „
3 Months.....3 „ „

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS. THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors.....Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital ..... „ 1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half-yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,

E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 1st January, 1892.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood-work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

—

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
88, Beadon Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

TROPICAL FLANNELS.
SUPERIOR! UNSHRINKABLE!

WHITE OR NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS ATTACHED (Silk Bands),
Cash or V. P. P. .....3 for Rs. 20 0

SLEEPING SUITS (with Girdle),
Cash or V. P. P. .....each „ 13 0

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR, CHEST, HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

MANUFACTURED BY REPUTED MAKERS.
With a view of making room for NEW PIANOFORTES arriving fortnightly,

MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

BEG to submit a List of their Second-hand PIANOS, which are offered at the following REDUCED PRICES:—

All PIANOS are of full Compass, and guaranteed to withstand the Indian Climate.

Iron-framed Cottage Piano			Rs. 225
Do.	do.	Piano	„ 290
Do.	do.	Piano	„ 375
Square Piano	Ebonized		„ 375
Do.	Rosewood		„ 425
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne		„ 525
Grand Piano by Broadwood			„ 350
Do.	Ebonized		„ 450
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne		„ 800

N.B.—Arrangements can be made by approved buyers to pay by Instalments.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S
CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

—

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
„	1880	£833,078
„	1885	£966,107
„	1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to..... £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,288,437	1885	£5,502,901
1880	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum Street.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
See the following:

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000. payable at age 60, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	„ 14-1-3	„ 12-11-0	„ 22-10-1
35	„ 15-7-6	„ 14-4-4	„ 30-10-0
40	„ 17-5-11	„ 16-6-1	„ 46-12-10

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years; Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.

2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.

3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.

4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.

6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents.

99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,

Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.,	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., LD., CAPITAL	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	1,002½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	380
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	70

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100x
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton Press Co Ld	1,000	125	125	10	120
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	550	200	200	16	110
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	33
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	Rs. 20	177½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	900
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	456	500	500	50	450xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	63	470
Mahmadpur a. Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	422½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	240
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	585
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	112½
Prince of Wales	00	500	500	20	260
Sabapathy (Belary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	910

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	485
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	75
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay Unitod	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	300	1,000	1,000	—	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	401
Central India	6,000	500	500	40	1,040
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,075
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr.ct.	680
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	470
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	430
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	695
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	475
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullooghs	1,500	500	500	25	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	900
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	—	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	795
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Macunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,002½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1,490
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,036	1,000	1,000	70	1,720
Maharaja Mysore & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	415
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Ripon Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	—	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	—	1,040
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	37	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	25	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	475xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c	2,407
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£ 18	—	do.	46

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	104
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,015
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,800
Do. New Issue	500	375	62½	67½	95
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	79
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	12½
Geyer & Co., Ld	—	500	100	70	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	310
Kurtchee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	99
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	88
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	— 9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	8 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	—	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	35	963½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	100
Telephone Co.	3,300	25	25	Re. 1	18½xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-2
China Leaf	"	24-4 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24-12 "
Do. do. new	"	24 "
Australia do,	"	24-10
Bombay do.	"	23-11
English Sovereigns	"	15-11
Do. Dranzos	"	15-10-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-9
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11
Carolus Dollars	"	224 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222 "
Five-Francs	"	208 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Dance, B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institute, 9-30 p.m.
Christian Conference, Y. M. C. A. Booms.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. National Convention, Y. M. C. A. Room, Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m.

POOR BOYS' SEMINARY.—The third annual exhibition, takes place at the Framji Cowasji Institute, to-day, at 5-30 p.m., Mr. H. A. Acworth will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar and Mauritius direct, per extra s. s. Cedar Branch, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 14th instant.

THE LAST SUPPER.—The Last Supper of Our Lord with His Apostles will be represented in the Chapel of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandora Hill, to-day, Maundy Thursday, from 2 to 11 p.m.

HERR FRIEDENTHAL.—A Lahore correspondent writes:—On Tuesday night Herr Friedenthal gave a successful concert in presence of the whole of the *élite* of Lahore, who applauded the artist enthusiastically. Herr Friedenthal leaves Lahore by to-day's mail for Bombay.

Y. M. C. A. NATIONAL CONVENTION.—A social gathering of Y. M. C. A. members and their friends, including ladies, to welcome the delegates from up-country Associations to the Second Indian National Y. M. C. A. Convention will take place at the Apollo Bunder Rooms, at 8-30 o'clock, to-night.

ROBBING A SLEEPING GIRL.—Abdul Karimbux, a weaver, living at Ripon Road, reported to the police that, on Monday night, whilst his daughter, about eight years of age, was asleep in the verandah of his house, somebody stole from her gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 15.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG WIFE.—Raghunath Sadanand, residing in Kalbadevie Road, has made a report to the police that his wife, Luxmi, aged 18 years, left his house, on Monday morning, and has not since returned. She was, at the time she left home, wearing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 100.

BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.—A moonlight ride to Bandora, on Good Friday evening, leaves Parsee Statue at 8-30. The smoking concert will take place on Saturday evening, 9 o'clock, at the captain's rooms. One or two members will start for Poona from the Cathedral, at 4-30, this afternoon.

WOMEN IN ANCIENT ZOROASTRIAN SOCIETY.—Darab Dastur P. Sanjana will give a lecture next Monday afternoon, in the Parsee Girls' School, Borah Bazaar Street, on "Matrimony, Position, and Exploits of the Zorosastrian Wife in Remote Antiquity." Sir Raymond West will preside.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—At a sitting of the Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Manekshah, on behalf of the petitioner, in the case of Jamsetjee Bejonjee *vs.* Cooverbai, moved absolute the decree *nisi* for dissolution of marriage, which was granted, in September last. The petitioner was granted the decree on the ground of the respondent having deserted him for seven years. No cause was shown against the decree *nisi*, and his lordship made it absolute.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT PAREL.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Kaikobad Cursetjee, a turner, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, at the Parel Workshops. On Monday evening, the man tried to jump into a train while it was in motion when he slipped and fell on the line between the footboard of the carriage and the platform. The unfortunate young man was seriously injured, his right hand being crushed. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE KHOJA KHAN MAHOMED HUBIBBHOY ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL.—This school named after its donor within the short period of five years has been able to accommodate more than 750 boys. Three new scholarships of Rs. 3 have been added to the five already given to the poor boys of the school to enable them to study up to the Matriculation class in the Elphinstone High School. In this school education is imparted freely to boys of all castes—Mahomedans Hindus, and Parsees—from the A B C of the Gujerati language to the 4th Standard, Senior Class. Those boys who cannot afford to buy their school-books are also supplied from the school fund. There is also an Urdu and Arabic class connected with the school. The Fourth Standard Entrance Examination will take place on Monday next, in the school premises. Boys intending to join the school must send in their names before Saturday next.

DIVINE SERVICES.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14.
ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
6 p.m.—Confirmation.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

Good Friday.
7-30 a.m.—Matins. Anti-Communion and Sermon.
12 noon—Litany, Address, Private Prayer.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Easter Day.
7-30 a.m.—Matins, Sermon, and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Thursday.
6-30 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.
9-20 a.m.—Matins and Address to Children.
8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev. J. H. Lord.

Good Friday.
7-30 a.m.—Service of the Reproaches.
9-30—Children's Service; Rev. F. Biscoe.
11 to 3 p.m.—The Seven Words; Rev. F. Biscoe.
8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev. B. Beale.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Good Friday.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Hymns 165, 170, and 168.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
Maundy Thursday.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-15 a.m.—Matins.

Good Friday.
7-30 a.m.—Litany and Anti-Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon, (Parade Service.)
Hymns 105, 107, and 108.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
Hymns 332 and 107.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns, 119, 122, and 133.
Offertories for the "European and Eurasian Poor Fund."

Easter Eve.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Anti-Communion.
6 p.m.—First Evensong of Easter.

Easter Day.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Choral Matins and Sermon, (Parade Service.)
Processional Hymn 134.
Hymns 135 and 139.
Recessional 125.
6 p.m.—Procossional Hymn 134.
Choral—Evensong, and Sermon.
Canticles—Bunnett.
Anthem, "This might Flight my heart to Thee." (Costa.)
Hymns 136 and 140.
Recessional 133.
Offertories for the "Indo-British Institution."

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

Maundy Thursday, 14th April.
7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Good Friday, 15th April.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Pro-Communion Service, and Sermon.
Hymns 113, 114, and 108.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Hymns 114, 117, and 122.

Easter Day, 17th April.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Second Celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon.
Hymns 134, 135, and 131.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Hymns 134, 136, 140 and 125.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

APRIL, 1892.

14. Thursday—Dance B. B. and C. I. R. Mechanics' Institute.
15. Y. M. C. A. Conference, Apollo Bunder.
16. Y. M. C. A. Conference, Apollo Bunder.
17. Y. M. C. A. Conference, Apollo Bunder.
18. Y. M. C. A. Conference, Apollo Bunder.
Social G. B. E. Club.
Social Gathering of the Xavierites.
21. Thursday—Arrival of Lord Harris from Surat.
22. Friday—Oriental Security Life Assurance Company's meeting.
Departure of Lord Harris for Mahableshwar.
23. Saturday—Bombay Swimming Club race.

MAY 1892.

5. Thursday—Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company's meeting.

REPUDIATION OF AN INFANT MARRIAGE AMONG PARSEES.

SHERINBAI *vs.* CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE MUSSALAWALLA.

IN this case the plaintiff, daughter of Muncherjee Sheriadjee Bharucha, of Bombay, brought a suit in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Broach against the defendant, her husband, a resident of Broach, for a declaration of nullity of marriage, and for a declaration that the marriage ceremony between the parties has not created the *status* of husband and wife, that the plaintiff is not the wife of the defendant, and that the defendant is not the husband of the plaintiff, &c. Issues in the case were framed by a late Subordinate Judge of Broach, and evidence under commission was taken at Bombay. The case was further heard before Mr. Choonilal Kaveshwar, another Subordinate Judge of Broach. Mr. Dinshaw, of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, with Mr. Burjorjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Messrs. Kishordas and Nowrojee appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Choonilal, in delivering his judgment, from which the following are extracts, said:—

The defendant's pleader argues, that this suit is barred by the Statute of Limitation, as the plaint was presented at a time when the plaintiff had attained the age of more than twenty-one years, that the cause of action accrued to the plaintiff, when she attained the age of discretion, that is, fourteen years, that she can ordinarily sue within five years from the date the cause of action accrued, but Section 7 of the Indian Limitation Act extended the period of limitation to three years from the date, the disability on account of minority ceases, that she attained majority on her completing the age of eighteen years, and that she can thus maintain this suit only if she institutes it within twenty-one years of her age and not afterwards. The plaintiff's learned pleader contends that practically there is no limitation to such a suit as this, that every moment the defendant asserts, that the plaintiff was his wife, she is entitled to come before the Court, and have it declared that she is not his wife, and that the cause of action ran from the time when claim or demand was made and refused. He draws the Court's attention to the case of Hemchand *vs.* Shiva, decided by the Bombay High Court (Printed Judgments for 1883 P-124) and page 107 of Starling's Indian Limitation Act, 1st Edition, and argues that in case of continuing breaches and continuing wrongs, the cause of action was a continuing one, that every demand is a continuing wrong, and that a new cause of action accrued on each demand. It appears to the Court that the plaintiff's pleader's contentions and the authority cited by him, do not apply to this case at all. This suit is not for the recovery of a wife, or the restitution of conjugal rights, but it is for a declaration of nullity of a marriage, the ceremonies of which, the plaintiff admits to have gone through, but she seeks to have the marriage declared null and void, on the ground that, the ceremony was not according to law, and it does not create the status of husband and wife. In a suit of the former kind, the refusal of a wife to return to her husband, and allow him the exercise of his conjugal rights, constitutes continuing wrongs giving rise to constantly recurring causes of action on demand and refusal, the right of the husband to the possession of his wife is one which continues so long as the marriage tie continues, and there would be no limitation practically to his bringing a suit for possession of his wife or the restitution of conjugal rights, so long as he brings it within two years from some demand and refusal under Articles 34 and 35 of the second schedule annexed to the Limitation Act, but in the present suit a demand or refusal has nothing to do with the cause of action, and it is not mentioned in the plaint that a demand was ever made, and that cause of action arose on such demand, but the plaint states that the cause of action accrued on the day the plaintiff attained the age of 21 years or 18 years. Thus, in this case, there is no breach of contract nor continual wrong, and hence there is no recurring or continuing cause of action, but a cause of action arises once for all. The plaintiff's contention that there is no limitation to such a suit as this, and that the cause of action accrued to the plaintiff on her attaining the age of 21 or 18 years does not hold good. It appears to the Court that the cause of action accrued to the plaintiff in this suit when the fact of the marriage having taken place became known to her on her coming to the years of discretion or on attaining sufficient understanding to use her discretion in the matter, either to accept the marriage or repudiate it, if it can be repudiated according to the law and usage applicable to her. The plaintiff's father, Muncherji, deposes that Sherinbai came to her years of discretion when she was 10 or 12 years old, and then she first said that she was not married to defendant. He says, that he first came to know this 10 or 12 years ago. Other witnesses mention the age of discretion or proper understanding to be 12 or 14 years, and say that, at that age the plaintiff began to repudiate the marriage. Thus, at the latest, she knew of the marriage before the completion of her 14th year, and she at that time began to refuse to recognize or accept the marriage as binding on her. Section 37 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act (XV. of 1865) supports the view that a Parsi girl's age of discretion is 14 years. It fixes 14 years as the age of discretion of a Parsi girl to bring a suit to enforce a marriage or any contract connected with or arising out of such marriage. According to this section, the plaintiff was competent on attaining the age of 14 years to sue for declaration, that the alleged marriage was null and void. In a similar suit to obtain a declaration that an alleged adoption is invalid, the cause of action runs from the date, when the alleged adoption becomes known to the plaintiff, (Article 118), and in the same way the cause of action in this suit begins to run when the plaintiff, who seeks to obtain the declaration, is informed of the marriage on attaining the age of discretion or sufficient power of understanding. Thus I hold that the cause of action accrued to the plaintiff on her attaining the age of 14 years. Both the parties admit that Article 120 of the second schedule annexed to the Limitation Act (XV. of 1877) applies to this case, as there is no special article provided in the schedule for a case like this. The period of limitation to be calculated is 6 years from the time when the right to sue accrued, and as the right to sue accrued to the plaintiff on her attaining the age of 14 years, as stated above, she can ordinarily institute the suit at any time after the commencement of the 15th year up to the end of 20th year. As the plaintiff was a minor when the cause of action accrued to her, the period of limitation is extended to three years from the cessation of the disability to sue, under Section 7 of the Limitation Act. Let us see when the plaintiff's minority ceased, and when she became competent, to file this suit in her own name, without being represented by a guardian or next friend. The plaint states, and the plaintiff's father, Muncherji, avers on oath in his deposition, that the plaintiff, Sherinbai, was born on 20th September, 1866. The horoscope marked corroborates the statement that she was born on 20th September, 1866. The defendant's learned pleader contends that the horoscope is not duly proved, that it does not bear Sherinbai's name, and that the statements of Sherinbai and her father, as to her age, appear to be wrong from the marriage register, which shows that Sherinbai was three years old at the time of her marriage in January, 1869. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, the Court is bound to hold that what the plaintiff and her father say on oath is true. Thus the plaintiff was born on 20th September, 1866, and on the 11th September, 1890, when this suit was instituted, she had completed the 23rd year of her age, and the 24th year was to be completed after 9 days. The law applicable to the parties thus considers the plaintiff a minor for purposes of contracting a marriage up to the age of 21 and in other cases up to the age of 18 years. When Sherinbai was incompetent to contract a valid marriage without the consent of or being represented by the father or guardian, before attaining the age of 21 years, *a fortiori* she was not in a position to file such a suit as this, until she reached that age without being represented by a guardian or next friend. Minority is a privilege allowed by law for the minor's benefit, and therefore the legislature has provided three years' period or extension of three years from the cessation of the disability to sue, during which the minor can institute suits, notwithstanding the fact that the period of limitation expired during minority or upon after the minor's attaining majority. (*Vide* Section 7 and illustrations A, B, Indian Limitation Act.) Thus the plaintiff is perfectly entitled to institute this suit at any time before she completes the 24th year of her age, and the suit is in time being instituted before that period. Now I come to the third issue: "Whether there was or was not a valid marriage between the parties?" The plaintiff's pleader admits that the marriage ceremony was gone through between the parties, but he contends that the ceremony was not according to law, and does not create the status of husband and wife. It is not shown how the ceremony was not according to law, but on the contrary it is proved by statements of the paintiff's own witnesses that the marriage was celebrated according to the *Ashirwad* ceremony. In the absence of any proof to the contrary the Courts should presume that the ceremonies were properly performed, as in all other cases. The plaintiff's father, Muncherji Sheriadji, and her mother, Perozbai, deposed, that they were present at Sherinbai's marriage, and that she was married to the defendant according to the *Ashirwad* ceremony.

As to the custom of putting on the sacred thread and shirt on a child under 7, when married, the plaintiff's witness, Dossabhai Framjee Kama deposes that when children, two or three years old, are married they would usually be invested with the sacred shirt and thread for the occasion, and afterwards removed. Dastur Jamasji Muncherji deposes, that a child, 3 years old, if married, must on the occasion be invested with the sacred shirt and thread, and if not so invested the marriage would not be valid. Dastur Peshotan B. Sanjana states that when the parties to a marriage are under 7 they are sometimes invested for the occasion with the sacred shirt and thread, but this is not in accordance with the directions of the religion. Thus it is quite certain that a child under 7 years is invested with the sacred shirt and thread at the time of its marriage, and the same thing was done when the plaintiff was married. The plaintiff's father, Muncherji, deposed that his father, Sheriadjee, signed the marriage certificate as guardian of the plaintiff and he (Muncherjee) attested it, but Exhibit No. 10 shows beyond doubt that it was not the case. He (Muncherjee) has signed it as father or guardian of the bride in the last column. The requisites to the validity of a Parsi Marriage given in Section 3 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act (XV. of 1865) are—the parties shall not be related to each other in any of the prohibited degrees; (2) a religious ceremony called *Ashirwad* performed in the presence of two witnesses; and (3) if either party is under 21 the consent of the father or guardian is required. In the present case the plaintiff and defendant are not related to each other in any of the degrees of consanguinity or affinity prohibited among Parsis; their marriage was solemnized according to the Parsi form or ceremony, called *Ashirwad*, by a Parsi priest, in the presence of two Parsi witnesses, and the consent of the plaintiff Sherinbai's father or guardian was previously given to the marriage, and the father has signed the marriage certificate. Thus the requirements of Sec. 3 of the Parsi Marriage Act were complied with, when the plaintiff and the defendant were married, and consequently the Court must hold that the marriage is a valid one, as was held by the Honorable Justice Birdwood quite recently in the case of Dorabjee *vs.* Jerbai. (I. L. R. XVI. Bom. 136.) The only contention of the learned pleader for the plaintiff was that she was married when she was a mere child of two or three years, quite incapable of understanding what ceremonies were going on, that she was not of sufficient age to signify intelligent consent, and the marriage is consequently not valid and binding. He argues that the three essentials laid down in Section 3 of the Parsi Marriage Act are not all, that in addition to them there are others, which are provided by ordinary rules of law. Suppose fyaud, misrepresentation, coercion, or undue influence is used, and then the contract is invalid, that Sec. 3 speaks of the consent of the father or guardian of the minor, but the contract of the parties and not of their parents, that consent cannot be given by the parents or guardian of a minor to a contract, which is not a contract between the marrying parties on account of their tender years. He draws the Court's attention to Section 10 of the Indian Contract Act, which defines the word "contract" to be an agreement made by the free consent of parties competent to contract, and contends that Sherinbai was not competent to contract on account of her tender years, and that when there can be no contract between children there can be no consent by the guardian to such contract. The Court observes that all essentials to an ordinary contract should be considered before declaring that a marriage contract is valid or otherwise. A marriage contract brought about under coercion, fraud, misrepresentation, &c., mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, which would invalidate an ordinary contract, would certainly be void. Other ingredients have nothing to do in this case, what the plaintiff's learned pleader urges here are the incompetency and want of consent of Sherinbai to contract the marriage, which was solemnized when she was only a child of less than three years. It appears to the Court, that although the plaintiff was herself incompetent to enter into a contract on account of her tender years, and to give her consent, the defect is cured by the father or guardians taking part in bringing about the contract and giving consent. The contract was entered into by her through the father. The proposal and acceptance prior to the celebration of the marriage, went through or were made by the fathers of the marrying parties, the fathers gave their consent to the marriage of their children, and they signed the marriage certificate under Section 6 of the Act, which might not have been the case were the marrying parties of the full age of 21 years. From the language of Sections 3 and 37 of the Parsi Marriage Act it is evident that the Legislature did contemplate cases of marriage of males under 18 and of girls under 14. Males under 18 and females under 14 are in the eye of law disqualified for entering into agreements in the same way as boys and girls of 3, 6, or even 17. (*Vide* Section 11 of the Indian Contract Act and Section 3 of the Indian Majority Act.) If the Legislature intended to treat as invalid marriages of persons under a particular age, even if they had taken place with the consent of their guardians, they should have certainly mentioned that age in the Act. The Act does not draw any distinction between the age of less than seven years and the age between 7 to 14 or between 14 to 18, or 14 to 21, and there is nothing in the draft Bill, the Report of the Law Commission, and the speech of the Honorable Member of the Council, who handled the Bill, which throws light on this point, *viz.*, any distinction between minors of different ages, as to capacity or competency with regard to marriage or anything connected therewith. Only Section 37 speaks as to the age of 14 years of the wife, and 16 years of the husband, before which a suit cannot be instituted to enforce a matrimonial contract or a contract arising out of it. The Legislature in making the Act did not like to use any words which would show its sanction of infant marriages, but it still recognizes existence of the fact, and only expresses its disapproval of the usage by prohibiting the enforcement of the marriage obligations before the marrying parties had attained certain ages. The learned pleader, for the plaintiff, contends, that the parent or guardian's consent is not enough, but the child's intelligent consent is required in addition to the consent mentioned in Section 3 of the Act, and consequently the marriage is not valid under Section 3 if the marrying party is not sufficiently old to give an intelligent consent. If this contention be accepted, two consents would be required, one of the marrying party, and the other of the parent or guardian of the party, when he or she is under 21 to make a Parsi marriage valid, while the law contemplates only one consent in all contracts of whatever kind, including marriage contracts. In all contracts each of the contracting parties gives his or her consent if of proper age and sound mind, and in case the contracting party or the person for whose benefit, or on whose behalf a contract is to be entered into, is a minor or of unsound mind, the contract is entered into through the guardian or for such person by the guardian or parent, who gives the necessary consent and the guardian's consent is recognized by law as good and binding on the ward. The common law of the land or the usage in force among the Parsis does not fix any particular age before attaining which a child is considered incompetent to marry under the guardianship of its parent. It is found as a fact, that according to customs prevailing among the Parsi community, the consent given by a child of 2 or 3 years under suggestion or direction of its parents at the marriage ceremony, is considered valid and binding, as declared by Dastur Jamasji Menocherjee and other witnesses. A consent is necessary under the Indian Contract Act, but under Section 11 of that Act, and the Indian Majority Act, a child under 18 years is a minor, incapable of giving any consent or making a valid contract. Thus with regard to giving consent, a child below 12 years, say 3 or 5 years old, is on the same footing or under the same category as a child of 16 or 17, that is under 18 years. The former may be a child devoid of proper understanding, and the latter may have full powers of understanding like an adult of 21, or even more than ordinary sense, but the law treats them all equally incapable of giving consent on account of minority or non-age, and a consent given by any of them is not a consent in the eye of the law to make a valid contract. Thus no distinction can be made between a child of 3 or less than 12 and a bigger child of 16 years under the existing law. If the majority Act does not apply to marriage capacity, and the age of 18 years has no application to render a consent lawful and valid in cases of marriage, then a child of any age is competent to give consent to a marriage, arranged or brought about by the guardian under the prevailing custom. If a child's intelligent consent is necessary under Section 3 in addition to the parent's or guardian's consent, all marriages of children below the age of 18 are void, because such children are incapable of giving consent which the law requires, and considers as a proper consent. If we take the plaintiff's pleader's contention to be true, *viz.*, that girls of 12 years and upwards are competent to give consent, and girls below that are not competent, all marriages of girls below that age are void. The marriages of girls below 12 years were 218, and of girls below the age of 18 were 459 among the Parsis of Broach, during the last 23 years, out of the total marriages 495 solemnized during that period. Thus 218 mariages or 44 per cent. or 459 marriages, that is, 92·7 per cent. would be void according to the one of the two above said views. It should be borne in mind that such marriages are not voidable but *void ab initio* as argued by the plaintiff's pleader under the Indian Contract Act, and cannot be ratified or legalized by giving a subsequent consent on attaining maturity by the party, but only a fresh solemnisation of the marriage, according to the *Ashirwad* ceremony, as directed by Section 3, can turn it into a valid marriage.

(*To be continued.*)

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury.

CAUSING MISCHIEF BY FIRE.

Prag Sawdayal, a Purdesee, in the employ of the Wadia Mills Company, was again placed at the bar on a charge of causing mischief by fire in burning down a hut bel

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13.

SILVER took a downward turn yesterday, both in London and New York, the price in the former market having declined 3-16d. per oz., at 39 9-16d., and in the latter half a cent., at 86½ cents, with Exchange unaltered. Rupee Paper in London was ½ per cent. lower, in Fours, and ⅝ in 4½ per Cents., at £67⅛ and £65⅝, respectively. Consols were unaltered at 96¼; and Indian Sterling Loan at 108; and no further change was made in the market rates of discount. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3 1-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 96½; Paris Exchange on London was a shade firmer, at fcs. 25·18½.

The Wheat Market was quiet yesterday and Monday's advance of ½d. per cental was lost, No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool being again quoted at 7s.1d. for the former, and 6s. 9d. for the latter, Ex-Quay. Bombay Linseed was dull in tone, but unchanged in value.

Cotton in Liverpool closed dull last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the total Sales having aggregated only 7,000 bales, of which none was East Indian. The price of spot Mid-Americans remained at 3⅞d., and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were generally 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 47-64d. for April deliveries, and 3⅝d. for August-September.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 7 cents; but July Futures were three points lower, at 7·03 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 23,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the Arrivals this season and those for the same time in the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	23,000	19,000	2,000
Three days' do.	40,000	41,000	10,000
Since 1st Sept., 1891...	6,567,000	6,399,000	5,606,000

Here, Cotton has been steady to-day, but with only a small business passing, and Broach is Re. 1 to Rs. 4 per candy lower. The Mills have been out of the market, having taken only 100 bales of Karanja, at Rs. 157; while exporters have bought 2,050 bales, consisting of 500 Barsee, at Rs. 166; 400 Dhollera, at Rs. 156; 300 Bengal, at Rs. 160; 200 Dhollera ("Fine") at Rs. 166; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 148; 150 Damergaum at Rs. 163; and 100 each of Mowa, at Rs. 166; Broach at Rs. 177; and Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 162 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent. The tone of the former market is firm, and that of the latter steady, but prices are unchanged, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	14,416	bales.
Wheat.....	56,994	cwts.
Linseed	21,228	"
Rapeseed	15,127	"
Gingelly	8,875	"
Poppyseed	1,828	"
Groundnuts	688	"
Castorseed	2,729	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady; but no further business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE was weaker at opening this morning at 1s. 3 ⅛ to 5-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but a moderate demand springing up for the former, and no Merchants' Bills coming out, rates generally receded 1-32d., at which reduction we hear of but very few Bills having offered, and the market closed weak as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 3 3½d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 9-32d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight ...1·60¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at last evening's final rates for Fours of 106 15-16 for cash, and 106⅞ for the settlement at the end of this month; 106⅞ having also been named for the May account, and at the close, an advance of 1-16 per cent. was quoted, the price for Money leaving off at 107 with 103¾ nominal, quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been some movement in a few Cotton Mill and Press shares to-day, at our revised quotations; otherwise the market has remained quiet and unchanged. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 25 higher.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3¾
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.....	1-3 1-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.....	96¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	96½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	67½
4½ per cent. "	65⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	39 9-16

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

The barometric changes during the past twenty-four hours have been generally small, but an irregular, shallow depression covers the central parts of the Punjab and the Central Provinces. The general characteristic distribution is unchanged and easterly winds have extended into the Punjab, but are weak and unsteady. There is a large increase in the temperature in Upper India. Yesterday the maximum day temperature was from 15° to 20° above the normal over the greater part of the Punjab. Skies are particularly cloudy in Southern India and Burma, and generally clear elsewhere. Some thunderstorm, chiefly in Southern, India has been reported; yesterday. Belgaum also reports severe storm, giving two inches of rain. Excessively hot and dry weather obtains over nearly the whole of the interior.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret languages in telegrams for Kotonan temporarily prohibited.

Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi 7 a.m., Thursday, 14th instant.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th April, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	13	2	23 p.m.	..	19
Suez.....	13	2	40 p.m.	..	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 13th April, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	37	..	5
" Karachee	..	14	..	2
" Madras	..	19	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 12.

10 p.m. ..... 82·3

THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

6 a.m. ..... 80·4
10 a.m. ..... 87·9
2 p.m. ..... 87·6
4 p.m. ..... 86·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BRISTED—BATTEN—April 13, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, M.A., John Bristed to Mary Florence, youngest daughter of A. Batten, Esq., of London and Aberdeen.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRADNELL—April 8, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain N G Beadnell, of a son.
HAMBLETON—April 3, at Cawnpore, the wife of Henry R Hambleton, Military Works Department, of a daughter.
HAYES—March 27, at Berampore, Ganjam, the wife of A M Hayes, Esq, D P W, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BATESON—EDMEADES—April 5, at the Wesleyan Church Sudder Street, Calcutta, by the Rev J A Macdonald, assisted by the Rev W H Hart, the Rev J H Batteson, General Secretary of the Army Temperance Association, to Rose, fourth daughter of A Edmeades, Esq, of Winchester.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—April 9, at Bhagulpore, of remittent fever, Miss Mary D Clarke, the dearly loved governess of the three little daughters of Mr and Mrs C C Quinn, aged 26 years.
CORNISH—April 6, at the Tendrils, Simla, Captain W H Cornish, B.S.C, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, aged 37 years.
LINTON—April 4, at Peshawar, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H J Linton, Indian Medical Service, in Officiating Medical Charge, 28th Punjab Infantry.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1892.

KINGLAKE'S scathing indictment of the transport and commissariat and of the medical services in the Crimea has taken its place amongst the common-places of national history, and from it the world has learnt, as an axiomatic truth, that when an army is neglected in these three important elements in its economy the fire of the enemy is invariably less fatal than disease. But we are reminded by an exceedingly useful paper which Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, Principal Medical Officer of the Punjab Frontier Force, has contributed to the Journal of the United Service Institution, that the lessons which Kinglake and Dr. Russell of the *Times* sought to enforce more than thirty years ago were not as immediately fruitful of results as they might have been. France, which had lost seventy-five thousand men in the Crimea through disease, and little more than a quarter of that number in action, went into the campaign in Lombardy, four years later, with all her old errors in the hygiene of the camp unamended, and short though the expedition was, she had to pay almost as dearly for her neglect as she had in 1854 and 1855. Yet France was not the only nation which failed to learn off-hand the solemnly taught lessons of the Crimea. Sudden conversions, which are said to be distrusted in the domain of grace, are seldom achieved, even after the most impressive monitions, in the administrative arena. Such at any rate, we take to be the meaning of Dr. Harvey's comparison between the medical arrangements for the Lushai expedition in 1871-72, and those of the two Miranzai expeditions of last year. Evidently in 1871-72, though there had by that time been a rich accumulation of experience in the saving—and the losing—of life in the field, there was a lamentable deficiency either of the will or the means—or perhaps of both—to apply it. The expedition was one of our numerous little wars upon the frontier, and there was not much in the conditions that it imposed upon us that differentiated it from most of them. The country consisted of a succession of steep hills covered with dense jungle. There were no roads, and every ounce of food had to be carried, almost entirely by coolies, after the line of water communication was left. There were heavy rains, and night dews almost as heavy; the hollows between the hills were swampy and thick, vapour hung over the landscape for the greater part of the day. Added to this, the broken nature of the country made marching excessively fatiguing, and all ranks were over-worked. In fairness, then, it should be recognised beforehand that the natural disadvantages under which the force marched were great, though they were far from exceptional. They were scarcely greater, we should say, than those under which the Manipur campaign was conducted. The force consisted of about 1,800 men, with three hundred and fifteen followers, and over two thousand coolies. Let us see how this force came out of the campaign. Taking the duration of the expedition at five months, the returns give 2,453 admissions and 89 deaths, or at the rate of 3,268 admissions and 120 deaths per thousand of strength per annum. Amongst the Punjabi and Hindustani coolies, the deaths were at the rate of 160 per thousand per annum; while the hill coolies lost 257 out of 840, or at the appalling rate of 717 per thousand. And this does not exhaust the catalogue of casualties amongst the auxiliaries of the force.

Such, briefly, are the mortality and the sick returns of the Lushai expedition of twenty years ago. We will now pass to Dr. Harvey's account of the Miranzai expeditions in its sanitary aspects. The first expedition, which lasted from the 18th of January to the 25th of February, had an average strength of little over five thousand troops, and 2,345 followers. The second, which lasted from the 14th April to the 7th June, consisted of 7,203 troops and 2,882 followers. The winter force was composed entirely of native troops; in the spring expedition, there were included about six hundred Europeans, mostly very young soldiers, raw and inexperienced, whose rash neglect of precautions for their own health and comfort left very distinct traces in the hospital returns. The substance of these returns may be briefly stated at once. In the first expedition the whole force, troops and followers together, lost only six men; the admissions to hospital were at the rate of only 574 per thousand per annum, and the death-rate 7·83 per thousand, or probably half of what it would have been, Dr. Harvey assures us, if the men had been doing ordinary duty in cantonments. The second expedition showed an equally remarkable result. Excluding casualties in action, the sick returns show an admission-rate of 596, and a death-rate of 6·65 per thousand per annum. The contrast can most dramatically be brought out by comparing the death-rate of 7·83 in the first Miranzai expedition, and of 6·65 in the second, with the appalling rate of 232·95 per mille per annum in the Lushai expedition. We may dispense with anything so obvious as the remark that this shows an enormous advance in nineteen years in the art of economising troops. It may be more to the purpose to ask if by any possibility Dr. Harvey has under-rated such favouring climatic conditions as the two later expeditions may have been conducted in. He says, indeed, that they were throughout as trying as they could be—infinitely more so in fact than those in the Lushai country. Torrents of rain converted the camps into quagmires, and snow and severe frost—scarcely as formidable enemies, we should say, as the saturating dews and vapours of the Lushai valleys—confronted the force as it reached the higher levels of the Samana Range. In the second expedition the conditions must have been distinctly more favourable than in either of the others. The weather was for the most part fine, with occasional heavy storms, but the diurnal variations of temperature were very great. Besides the water on the Samana Range was bad; in the Lushai country it was excellent. Whatever favouring circumstances there may have been in the later expeditions they cannot have been great enough to account in any appreciable degree for the enormous difference in the hygienic experiences of 1872 and 1891. The differences, it is clear, were almost wholly the result of the artificial advantages under which the expedition to the Miranzai valley set out.

These may be briefly indicated. In the first place greater precautions were taken against cold and exposure. Both troops and followers in the Miranzai campaigns were well and warmly clad; tents were provided, and little bivouacking was necessary. In all these respects the Lushai expedition was lamentably deficient. Dr. Harvey perhaps brings out the contrast between the old and the new methods a little too strongly when he says that in the Lushai campaign every law of hygiene was outraged. But that many serious mistakes were made is obvious. The commissariat was lamentably mismanaged, though here, as in the Crimea, the commissariat went wrong because the transport service went wrong, a calamity for which in such a country it would not be difficult to find excuse. But the worst sin of the commissariat was independent of any shortcomings of the associated service. There was no reason why the food should have been served out without condiments, or why rice should have been given to flour-eating soldiers, and flour to soldiers who are known to live on a rice diet. Nor need the salt-beef served out to the officers have been putrid. Two officers, we are told, died from diseases engendered by an unwholesome food; several others showed alarming symptoms, and some had to be invalided home. This contrasts badly with the Miranzai expeditions, in the first of which no British officer was on the sick list, while in the second five out of the twelve admitted were wounded, the remainder being slight cases. The results of the unsuitable diet in the Lushai expedition was a prevalence of dysentery and bowel affections, which more palatable food would have obviated. Dr. Harvey gives prominence to insufficiency of medical attendance amongst the causes of the large death-rate in 1872, and seeing that serious outbreaks of cholera had to be dealt with this is easy to understand. There was no doubt an overstrained and inadequate medical staff; whether the Miranzai medical staff would have been able to meet the demand upon it if cholera had broken out on the Samana range is a question that Dr. Harvey does not enter into. He would say, we suspect, that it is so much to the credit of the Miranzai doctors that they had no cholera to deal with. Such at least is the interpretation that can most easily be put upon his refusal to class cholera as a special and unavoidable cause, "for although we are not yet in a position to dogmatize as to the exact etiology and pathology of cholera, we know that all conditions which lower health lower thereby the power of the human body to resist disease, and so favour its development; while sanitation, when thoroughly and systematically carried out, can practically banish it." Still, if the deaths from cholera are eliminated from the Lushai record, there would remain 130 deaths from disease to set against six deaths in the first of the Miranzai expeditions and ten in the second. It is impossible, after all allowance has been made for diversity in the conditions under which the expeditions of 1872 and of 1891 were carried out, to account for the enormous economizing of life that is shown in the latter except by a radical improvement in the hygiene of the army, using the term in its broadest sense. In Dr. Harvey's words:—"That these unprecedented rates were due to the precautions taken, to the adaptation of conditions to environment there can be no possible doubt. Had troops or followers been exposed to the foul weather met with, insufficiently clad, sheltered, warmed, improperly fed and overworked, they would have died off just as they died off in the Lushai country. The precautions taken and the results obtained stand as clearly to each other as cause and effect."

THE returns of the rail-borne traffic of the Bombay Presidency during the quarter ending December 31 last shows a satisfactory increase under all heads as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Imports have grown by sixteen lakhs of maunds, exports by seven, and local trade by thirteen lakhs. Of the imports the principal increases have been in wheat and food-grains other than wheat, the former item showing a surplus of twenty-two and a-half lakhs of maunds. This, it is recorded, is mainly due to heavy receipts into the Bombay Port, especially from the North-West Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, for purposes of export across the sea, in which there was an advance of not less than sixty-seven per cent. The larger figures under food-grains, other than wheat, are explained by imports of rice, grain, and pulse having been brought in from the Central and North-West Provinces, for the imports of jowari and bajri declined. Cotton imports were below the previous year by five and three-quarter maunds, the explanation of which is that the Bombay market prices went down, local mills have sufficiently large stocks for their necessities, and export prospects were unfavourable. Of the exports the items in which the greatest variation is noticeable are coal and coke, in which there has been an increase of a lakh and a-half, and food-grains, in which there was an extension of four and a-half lakhs. Larger exports for Guzerat and Kathiawar to Rajputana and Central India account for the increase in coal, and the explanation of improvement of trade in food-grains is to be found in the fact that we sent more liberal supplies than is our wont to Rajputana, Central India, and Madras. Local trade, that is trade between internal blocks of the Presidency, which is equal to 39·49 per cent. of the whole, has much improved; in all but six classes are improvements noted. Slight decreases are noted under cotton, both raw and manufactured, drugs and chemicals, wheat, stone and lime, and spices. On the other hand greater activity is noticeable in coal and coke, dyes, food-grains, metals, oils, seeds, provisions, railway plant and stock, salt, spices, and tobacco. None of the variations are worthy of special notice except, perhaps, coal and coke, which show an increase of three and a-half lakhs of maunds, and food-grains which were seven and three-fifths lakhs above previous records. The former is attributed to larger exports from Bombay Port to south of the Nerbudda and below the Ghats, and Khandeish, Nassik, and Ahmednagar, while the growth of the trade in food-grains is found to be principally in jowari and bajri, of which great quantities found their way into Bombay Port.

THE Resolution of Government on the administration of the Bombay Opium Department for last year mentions only one fact of special interest—the failure, namely, of the reduced rate of duty on Malwa opium for export to lead to any perceptible increase in the shipments. Government were asked, a couple of years ago, to reduce the duty by Rs. 150 a chest. Having, however, to consider the possible effect of so large a reduction in the Bombay rates upon the sales of Bengal opium, the Government of India were unable to make so large a reduction. They took off fifty rupees only. Trade was so bad at the time that a good many dealers had retired from business rather than go on losing money, and it was doubted if this inconsiderable reduction would afford any real relief. This anticipation has been realized, for while Government have lost over three-and-a-half lakhs through the lowering of the duty, the number of chests exported is only thirty-five more than that of the previous year, when the higher duty prevailed. Anti-Opiumists may find a fact or two in the report which will interest them. We commend to the notice of people who have been beguiled by them into a belief in the magnitude of the opium traffic in India, the circumstance that out of 29,696 chests issued from the Central Warehouse in Bombay, last year, only 740½ went to the keepers of opium-shops in this Presidency, and that the entire revenue from opium issued for consumption in the Presidency was only a little over ten lakhs. People who talk of the suppression of the opium traffic as though it were an easy thing should note what is said as to the prevalence of opium smuggling in various parts of the Presidency. A remarkable feature in the year's administration, we are told, was the very large increase in the number of opium cases, and in the quantity of contraband opium seized, in both British and Native Territory. "Very large seizures were made in the Palanpur State, the Rewa Kantha, Ahmednagar, Khandeish, Panch Mahals, and Thar and Parkar, and the increase throughout Gujerat shows the necessity for energetic measures towards the suppression of smuggling." Yet difficult as is the suppression of smuggling, the difficulty is as nothing compared with the task which the Government would have on hand if they attempted to suppress the traffic altogether.

THERE is nothing new, though there is something very serious, in the allegations by the St. Louis Cotton Exchange discrediting the March reports of the Washington Agricultural Bureau. The official estimates drawn up by that authority have for some time lain under suspicion. Not long since a well-known cotton house in Liverpool plainly stated in their trade circular that these estimates were fabricated for speculative purposes, and warned their constituents against accepting them. The St. Louis Exchange confirm, to some extent, this damaging indictment of the Bureau's operations. It is true they do not allege a fraudulent purpose, but when they assert that prices have been affected by the dissemination of these misleading reports they say very nearly the same thing. A more serious charge could not be made against a public department, and it is difficult to believe that it would have been made, either in Liverpool or St. Louis, unless there had been a sufficiently broad basis of justification for it. The cotton transactions of the world are based very largely upon the Washington statistics, which ought to be as reliable as the daily weather reports. But it would pay no one to bribe the Clerk of the Weather; it might, on the other hand, pay a "bull" or a "bear" to furnish the reporting authority of the Agricultural Bureau any day with twenty thousand golden reasons for making too much or too little, as the case might be, of the crop returns. This is a form of corruption for which even Mr. Bryce, with his keen scent for everything of that kind that lies hidden beneath the outer framework of American institutions, seems never to have suspected. The scandal—for a scandal of the gravest kind it surely is—will need to be subjected to the fullest investigation.

AN Italian correspondent gives us the interesting information that an Exhibition will be held in Rome in 1895-96. The present intention is to restrict the exhibition to Italian exhibitors of industrial and agricultural products, and that it shall be international for wines, spirits, electricity, and works of arts of all countries. The desire is to commemorate in most suitable form the anniversary of the Rome Declaration by which became the *intangible capitale d'Italia*.

THE s. s. Thames, with the outward English mails of the 1st instant, left Aden, at 9 p.m., on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay at day-light, on Monday, 18th April.

AT the first meeting of the newly-elected Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee was appointed chairman on the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra, seconded by Mr. Shroff, and heartily supported by Colonel Wilson, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, and the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.

SINCE the opening of the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Monday last, only two cases have been tried; but the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the presiding Judge, felt himself unable to accept the verdict of a majority of the jury in either. In one of the cases, in which a Nusserabad Marwaree, named Kesrimull Hurchand, was charged with using as genuine a forged currency note of the Calcutta circle for Rs. 500, five of the jury were for a conviction and four for an acquittal; but there being no chance of unanimity, his lordship discharged the jury and ordered a re-trial of the prisoner. Again, in another case in which Prag Sewdayal, a jemadar of watchmen, in the employ of the Wadia Mills Company, was charged with setting fire to a hut situated in the locality, six of the jurors were for an acquittal, while three were for a conviction. His lordship declined to accept the verdict of the majority of the jury, and directed a re-trial of the prisoner.

THE services of Senhor Jose Maria de Sa, the Administrator of Salsette, who was suspended pending official inquiry into his conduct in connection with the massacre of 21st September, 1890, have been dispensed with, and Senhor Augusto Maria de Leao has been appointed in his place.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 2nd April was 350 against 328 and 326 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 106. There were 102 deaths from cholera, against 65 and 74 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 58. There were 2 deaths from small-pox during the week against 4 in the previous week. There were 12 deaths from tetanus against 6 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 102 and 19, respectively, against 114 and 23 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 39·1 per mille per annum, against 28·2, the mean of the last five years.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LANCASHIRE LOCKOUT.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The lockout in Lancashire begins to-morrow at Heywood, when three thousand operatives will be thrown out of work. The rest of the notices expire on Saturday.

The opera tives believe that the wages dispute is a mere pretext of the masters, who are really wishing to clear their stocks.

THE NAVAL DEFENCES.

Mr. Goschen said that nearly fourteen millions had been expended on Naval Defences since 1887, of which five millions had been borrowed.

THE AMERICAN CROPS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 12.

The St. Louis Cotton Exchange has passed a resolution declaring that the March report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau is based upon mere guesswork, and has caused an increase in the decline of wheat and cotton.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 12.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with the outward English mails of the 1st instant, left here for Bombay, at 9 p.m., to-day.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, APRIL 13.

His Excellency arrived here at half-past six this evening, having halted at Wadhwan for tiffin, and Dhola for afternoon tea. The Governor was received by the Maharajah, Mr. Proctor Sims, Dr. Burjorjee Dosabhoy Framjee, Colonel Hancock, and numerous other European and Native officials, a guard-of-honour of a Native Infantry being also in attendance. A procession of over a mile in length was formed outside the station, and moved off through a gaily-decorated route to Nilambag, where his Excellency is staying during his visit. To-morrow morning the Governor opens the Takhtsinghji Hospital, and in the evening attends a State banquet.

DEATH OF MR. CARSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

A telegram received here announces that Mr. Carson, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, who was on the way home from Mandalay, died on the voyage.

THE HON. J. WOODBURN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 13.

The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council, has returned to Calcutta from Allahabad, and takes steamer thence next week for England.

THE VICEROY'S STAFF.

Mr. C. J. Lyall, Secretary in the Home Department, arrived at Simla from leave in England on Tuesday. He was yesterday to take over charge from Mr. J. P. Hewett, who forthwith assumes the duties of officiating Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

THE AGENCY AT GILGIT.

The latest advices from Gilgit state that Lieutenant-Colonel Durand has undergone a successful operation, and it was hoped his wound would at last heal completely. He would, in this case, start for India as soon as he is in a fit state to travel. If, as it seems likely, he will have to take leave to proceed home, Dr. Robertson will be placed in charge of the British Agency at Gilgit.

DEATH OF REV. E. SOLOMON.

Rev. Edward Solomon, officiating Chaplain, Highland Light Infantry, Fyzabad, fell from his pony on Tuesday, fracturing his skull, and died in two hours. Mrs. Solomon left the previous day for the hills.

THE MADRAS CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 13.

The scattered showers that fell last week in Coimbatore, Bellary, and Salem did not alter the agricultural outlook, and the sufferings of cattle are intensifying throughout the affected districts. The mortality is increasing in Bellary, Anantapur, and North Arcot. Prices for food-grain generally remain steady, but the number on relief-works have increased largely last week.

LORD WENLOCK ON A TOUR.

After forty-five miles on horse-back, in three marches, the Governor arrived at Kurichedu this morning, and left again at 9-30 a.m. for the Kistna Terminus, where he receives addresses, and inspects the railway bridge.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 12.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 11.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, which left Bombay on the 1st inst., arrived here at day-break.

The Anchor Line s. s. Arabia arrived at Marseilles on the 12th inst.

SUEZ, APRIL 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawur arrived here from Colombo this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 13.

Mail steamer Clyde from China arrived.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Thames, with the English mails of the 1st inst., left Aden at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive here at daylight on Monday. The Thames, which left Brindisi on the 3rd inst., brings the following passengers :—

From London : Mrs. E. H. Fenn, two children and nurse, Lieut. and Mrs. C. G. Carnegy, Capt. F. Oswald, Mr. G. N. F. Greig, Lieut. Packard, Surg.-Lieut. R. K. Mitter, Lieut. A. B. Hart, Mr. G. Hickling, Capt. E. M. Nedham, Mr. Narsindas, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Harrison, Surg.-Lieut. W. E. A. Armstrong, Mrs. Winsor and three children.

From Brindisi : Mr. W. Mellor, Lieut. McMahon, Miss Macpherson, Col. Shepherd, Mrs. McMahon, Capt. Hamilton, and Mrs. Walter Colvin.

From Ismailia : Mr. Lang.

For Karachi : Mr. J. Young, and Lieut.-Colonel Brackenbury.

For Madras : Mrs. Bailey.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE cholera scare at Rajpur has been causing a good deal of inconvenience to people whose baggage is coming up to Mussoorie. A contemporary hears that coolies refuse to go to the stricken town to take over the cases from the cartmen, and some of the Mussoorie shops may not be able to open on the advertised date, owing to delay in the arrival of their stock. Occurrences like this show how advantageous it would be to Mussoorie to have a regular system for bringing passengers and baggage by tonga and cart straight up from Saharanpore, though, from a sanitary point of view it is, perhaps, a matter for congratulation that there is difficulty in getting coolies to go up in this instance, with the chance of spreading the infection.

THE following incident of the Japanese elections is reported in a Japan paper :—"Mrs. Ishijima Sazayemon, of Nagano prefecture, was so disconcerted by her husband promising to vote for one Radical candidate and then actually voting for a rival Radical, who was elected, that she dressed herself in white (mourning) and going into the store-room cut her throat with a sword and died immediately."

A CORRESPONDENT, who had excellent opportunities of judging of the man and his work, writes of the late Captain Cornish : "He was a very promising officer, careful and conscientious in his work, with considerable ability. He was a very pleasant fellow to work with, and he was essentially a gentleman in manners and in feelings. He was, I think, one of the best of the junior Political Officers."

THE fire at the commissariat godown at Rangoon, a few weeks ago, has been shown to be malicious, and a reward has now been offered for the detection of the culprit.

KASHMIR, the Lahore paper thinks, is to be congratulated upon the selections which have been made of officers from British India for its various services. Colonel Neville Chamberlain and Mr. Lawrence are cases in point ; and Mr. C. Tickell, who has been selected to take charge of the irrigation work, will no doubt prove an equal success.

BEFORE Colonel Grey's inundation canals were started in Mamdot villages in the Ferozepore district (1874-76), the total income of the Jagir and the Nawab's own villages did not exceed some Rs. 66,000 ; now, on account of the development of the irrigating scheme, the total income amounts to Rs. 2,19,000, *i.e.*, more than three times as much.

THE news of the sudden death of Khan Bahadur Sheikh Gulam Mohi-ud-din Khan, Member of the Kashmir State Council, has caused widespread regret in Kashmir and Jammu. We are told that on the day of his death, says the frontier journal, he performed his usual duties, but at 3 p.m. complained of a slight pain in his right side, which passed away, but returned again at 5, and at 6 p.m. he died. He was very popular, and was honestly loyal to the interest of the Maharaja and the State. He had been an E. A. C. with a good record in the Punjab; before his services were lent to Kashmir. He served in the late Kabul war as Assistant Political Officer under Sir Louis Cavagnari ; and gained the Order of Merit for conspicuous services at Ali Musjid, for which he was paid an allowance also ; and for more than 15 years he served on the North-Western Frontier as Deputy Inspector, Tehsildar, E. A. C. and Assistant Political Officer.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—Gold Mining Companies have been more in evidence during this week than in any since they first came into being. The curtain rose on Wednesday morning to an intimation from the Managing Agents of Sonapet to the effect that from information which had reached the Directors there was reason to suppose that some of the reports issued from the mine had not correctly represented things, and that steps were being taken to thoroughly sift matters, and that shareholders would learn particulars with all possible despatch. The news came on Calcutta as the proverbial thousand of bricks, and the ambiguity of the intimation helped to intensify the feeling on the subject. Men were left to surmise anything they liked, and the worst construction was with many put upon it. Up to the moment people really do not know what has happened ; they do know that things have gone wrong in some way or other, but to what extent, and in what way particularly, is so far a mystery. Under the circumstances the irresponsible public show a tendency to hit all round, and everyone connected with Sonapet from its very first inception up to date has come in for a share. There has been a vast amount of talk of which I dare not recount a word here, though I may say there is a unanimity of opinion that someone must be hung, and they do not much care who it is. The main question remaining resolves itself into simply this—will the true light that is now to be thrown on Sonapet result in the place being persevered in as a gold mine, or is the whole estate to be abandoned and the company wound up ? In the meanwhile there is nothing further to write on the subject, except that Mr. Von Moo's connection with the company has ceased, and that in the dilemma the Directors are indebted to Messrs. Kilburn and Company for the loan of the services of Mr. Begelholer, who is proceeding to the mine to report upon the position; while in Calcutta the main direction of affairs is at this critical stage vested in the solicitor of the company.

THE annual report on the Hurdwar Fair this year should be more than usually interesting, considers the *Pioneer*. Last year, although cholera bacilli were found in the water of the bathing-pool, only two or three cases of the disease occurred, and it did not spread. This year, an abnormal one in every way as regards climatic conditions, cholera appeared in epidemic form, and its spread throughout the districts traversed by the returning pilgrims proves how virulent the type is. We shall be curious to see what the experts have to say on the subject. Those who are not acquainted with these religious fairs cannot realise from what distances pilgrims come. Thus at Hurdwar this year there were parties from places so far removed as Calcutta and Kandahar. Hindus from each of the Presidencies made the pilgrimage, though the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, of course, furnished the largest contingents. The railways have immensely facilitated the journey to and from the sacred places of India, just as steam communication with Jeddah has made the Haj among Mussalman a simple matter. When the Hurdwar fair was broken up, the railway had brought in over 40,000 Hindus and many thousand more were in the trains that were running. When Puri is connected by rail with the main lines of India, we shall propably see uprecedently large gatherings at the Jagarnath Temple, and there, as at Hurdwar, the authorities will have a difficult task to protect the pilgrims against pestilence.

AT the instance of Sir Hussey Vivian a return of the quantities and declared value of coals, cinders, and patent fuel, exported from the several ports of the United Kingdom to foreign countries and the British Settlements abroad in the year 1891, has been laid on the table of the House of Commons. The return will show that the quantity of coal exported last year was about twenty-nine and a-half million tons, and their value between seventeen and eighteen millions sterling. Nearly nine hundred thousand tons of cinders were exported, of the value of three-quarters of a million sterling and patent fuel of the weight of about 728,000 tons, valued at about half a million sterling, was sent out of the country.

THE Ligurian Gymnastic Society is preparing great festivities for the fourth centenary of the discovery of America. A plot of ground on the shore near Genoa, of immense extent, is being covered with galleries, concert halls, royal pavilions, terraces, and kiosks, for an Italo-American Gymnastic Exhibition, under the patronage of King Humbert. The palestra itself will have a total superficies of 15,000 square metres. The festivities will begin in June and last till November, and all Italian gymnastic societies will compete.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE

THE first weekly meeting of the newly-elected Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, there being present, Dr. Bhalchundra, Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, Mr. K. M. Shroff, and Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, members elected by the Corporation, and Colonel Wilson, Mr. George Cotton, Mr. Grattan Geary, and the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, members appointed by Government.

On the motion of Colonel Wilson, Mr. G. Cotton took the chair.

The chairman read the notice issued by the Municipal Commissioner convening the meeting, which was recorded.

ELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Dr. Bhalchandra, in accordance with notice of motion, proposed that Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, G. G. M. C., be elected chairman for the ensuing year. Dr. Cowasjee, he said, was a well-known member of the Standing Committee, and had been connected with the Corporation ever since its formation. His long and varied experience as a member of the two important bodies would prove very useful to them. He had not the slightest doubt in his mind that Dr. Cowasjee would give them entire satisfaction in the high and honourable position of Chairman of the Standing Committee. (Hear, hear) He hoped that the proposition would be carried unanimously.

Mr. K. M. Shroff, in seconding the proposition, said by putting Dr. Cowasjee in the chair they would have the assistance and advice of a gentleman of considerable local knowledge and experience. He thought that both in the Standing Committee and the Corporation it was advisable to have members of mature age, ripe experience—(hear, hear)—and men who could command leisure and time enough to devote to Municipal affairs. They should be men who had gone through their worldly career, and were in more or less easy circumstances, and who could command a surplus energy and time to devote to that labour of love. (Applause.) In Dr. Cowasjee they found all the necessary qualifications and requirements. Dr. Cowasjee had had at one time a very active and successful career as a medical gentleman, and was now in easy circumstances and had ample leisure and time to be devoted to the several important and weighty questions that cropped up in connection with the Municipal government, and he was besides being a gentleman of mature age and ripe experience, in touch with all the different sections of the communities. (Applause.) It was one of the necessary qualifications for a member of the Standing Committee and *a fortiori* the chairman of that body to be in constant touch with all the communities so as to know their wants and requirements, and also of the different parts of the city. Dr. Cowasjee was, therefore, in every way qualified to occupy the high and honourable position, and he ventured to say that he would make an excellent chairman. (Applause.)

Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker endorsed the whole of the remarks which had fallen from the previous speakers. Dr. Cowasjee's knowledge and experience of Municipal matters would stand them in good stead. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram cordially supported the proposition, observing that Dr. Cowasjee's experience extending over a number of years, and his knowledge of Municipal and other matters fairly entitled him to the high honour the Committee proposed to confer upon him. (Hear, hear). Dr. Cowasjee had proved himself a very useful member of the Corporation and the Committee. His knowledge and experience as a medical man would be of incalculable advantage to the Committee. (Applause.)

Colonel Wilson testified to the great and valuable services rendered by Dr. Cowasjee to the Corporation and the Committee in connection with the various important questions which arose in those bodies.

Mr. Grattan Geary spoke of the business aptitude of Dr. Cowasjee, of which they had so much evidence, and which fully justified them in electing him their chairman. He was sure they could not have made a better choice. (Applause.)

The Chairman endorsed all the remarks that had fallen from the previous speakers, and wished Dr. Cowasjee every success as Chairman of the Standing Committee.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee took his seat amidst applause. He said that he thanked the members of the Committee most heartily for the honour they had done him in electing him their Chairman for the ensuing year. He need hardly say that the Committee met every week for the despatch of business, and he hoped that they would transact it in a business-like manner and expeditiously, consistently with the importance of the subjects that would be brought before them. He hoped that with the assistance and co-operation of the members he would be able to discharge his duties as Chairman to the entire satisfaction of those who had been pleased to place him in the chair. (Applause.)

TANSA WATER-WORKS.

The following letter from Mr. W. Clerke, Executive Engineer, Tansa Water-Works, was read :—Sir,—Though you are already fully aware of the practical completion of the Tansa Works and the introduction of Tansa Water into Bombay, I think it desirable to place on record some points in connection with the works, and I have, therefore, the honor to make the following report :—1. On the whole the result of the works may be considered satisfactory. 2. The carrying capabilities of the ducts in its present condition prove to be considerably in excess of the 17,000,000 gallons per day, which had been estimated as the discharging capacity of the syphons. In the 28th paragraph of my report of 1885, I indicated the probability of this result, though to be on the safe side, I assumed the discharge as only 17,000,000. The result of the experiments I have had made show that the syphons are now capable of conveying 22,000,000 gallons. They are now new and their capability will be somewhat impaired by time, but I should not think that it will ever be reduced as low as 20,000,000 gallons. 3. The conduits also show better results than had been calculated on. That is for given discharges the depths are not as great as those calculated. 4. The works throughout have stood fairly well though some defects in design and weak points in construction have shown themselves as was only to be expected on a line of such length. 6. The arrangements for the screens in the outlet will have proved defective. The masonry pillars have given way though I have been unable as yet to determine the precise cause of the failure. The failure does not interfere with the efficiency of the well, and the screens have been, as a temporary measure, arranged round the entrance to the conduit. The pillars will be rebuilt on a stronger design as soon as the work can conveniently be carried out. 6. It has become apparent that the high banks in the neighbourhood of the Bassein Creek bridges must be made wider and certain precautions taken to render the line secure. 7. In the neighbourhood of the Kurla Creek where there are curves the pipes have shown a tendency to move. It was known that there must be such a tendency, but the movement was much greater than had been calculated on. This is, it is believed, is due to the nature of the ground on which the banks rest. Temporary measures had to be taken before the opening to render the line of pipes fit for the conveyance of the water. Plans are under consideration for the permanent remedy of this defect. 8. All these works will necessitate further outlay and estimates will be submitted as soon as they can be prepared. In the meantime certain works have had to be taken in hand as the circumstances were such as required prompt action and did not admit of the delay which would be involved in obtaining previous sanctions. 9. The next rains will doubtless prove trying to many parts of the work, and will bring to light such faults in design and construction as may exist.—Yours, &c., W. CLERKE.

The consideration of the letter was postponed for a week.

PRESENTATION TO MR. CLERKE.

The Committee decided to respond to the resolution of the Corporation that the Commissioner be asked to favour the Committee with his recommendation as to the best means of engrossing and enclosing the vote of thanks to Mr. Clerke at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,500.

FURNISHING THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

On the motion of Mr. George Cotton, seconded by Mr. Grattan Geary, sanction was given to the acceptance of the East India Art Manufacturing Company to their tender for the supply of furniture for the new Municipal Offices at schedule rates amounting to Rs. 91,292-8-0.

THE official returns of the Volunteer Force for last year, issued from the War Office on March 18 fully confirm the promise of greater efficiency made by Mr. Stanhope when introducing the Army Estimates. The whole number of Volunteers enrolled throughout the country on Oct. 31—the end of the official year—was 222,046, of whom 214,197 were efficients and 7,849 non-efficients These figures show an increase in comparison with the returns of 1890 of 998 in the number enrolled, and a greater increase of 1,904 in the efficients ; while the non-efficients have decreased by 906. Further, the number of efficients earning only the reduced grant of 10s. for drill qualification without passing in musketry has diminished to 1,478.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUJ, APRIL 9.

AFTER the fatigues of yesterday it might very well have been expected that his Excellency would have made his programme to-day as light as possible ; but, apparently, there is no such word as "inactivity" in his vocabulary, for almost as soon as the sun was up he was in the saddle and off for a ride round the town. Immediately after breakfast the real work of the day began with the holding of a Levee at the Residency, which was attended by the entire European male population of Bhuj, namely, Colonel Hunter, the Resident ; Colonel Newport, Captain Nurse, Captain Aplin, Surgeon-Captain Fergusson, Mr. Le Bailly, Mr. Lester, Mr. Forteath, and Mr. Sykes, Mr. Jacob, of the 14th Bombay Infantry, and Mr. W. S. McLelland, State Engineer of Jamnugger, also being present. As may be imagined, this function was soon over, and at its conclusion the Governor received a State visit from H. H. the Rao Saheb, who was escorted by a special deputation sent by his Excellency to the Residency, where a guard-of-honour of the 17th Bombay Infantry received his Highness with the usual honours, and the guns fired a salute of seventeen guns. Your readers are so familiar with the formalities observed on such occasions that it is not necessary for me to take up space by describing them now; suffice it to say that the visit lasted for about half-an-hour, after which the Rao Saheb returned to his palace to await the return visit by his Excellency, which was paid at half-past twelve.

In the afternoon his Excellency presided at the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Alfred High School, and also performed the ceremony of opening the Fergusson Museum and Library, the joint function being held in a handsome *shamianah* in the compound of the High School and the Museum, which buildings adjoin each other. The road to the scene of the *tamasha* was most extensively decorated with flags, while triumphal arches of more than ordinary artistic design were here and there erected, one of them bearing, in addition to the customary words of welcome, an excellent painting of his Excellency the Governor. His Excellency arrived shortly before half-past four, and was received by H. H. the Rao Saheb, a guard-of-honour drawn up outside the compound presenting arms and a band playing the National Anthem. The Resident and Mrs. and Miss Hunter, Captain and Mrs. Nurse, Mr. McLelland, and Mr. Sykes were also present, as was a very large gathering of native gentlemen, whose rich dresses and splendid jewels made up within the *shamianah* a scene of great brilliancy.

Mr. Vithalji Keshavji, Educational Inspector, Bhuj, Cutch, opened the proceedings by reading a brief account of the origin and growth of the High School, from which the following extracts are taken :—

The institution is named after his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, and it originated under the following circumstances. On the occasion of the visit in 1870 of his late Highness Maha Rao Shri Pragmalji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., to meet his Royal Highness in Bombay, the Cutchi inhabitants of that city, in order to commemorate the first visit of their sovereign, raised a subscription of Rs. 20,000, to which his Highness added the munificent sum of Rs. 25,000, and presented the aggregate sum of Rs. 45,000 to the University of Bombay to award scholarships to Cutchi students to enable them to prosecute University studies, while to commemorate his Royal Highness' visit, his Highness set apart Rs. 1,50,000 to establish a high school in Cutch, to be called after his Royal Highness. The organization of a regular educational department in Cutch was coeval with the establishment of the High School, and the first head-master was also made the head of the educational department for inspecting the English and vernacular schools of the State. The High School was at first opened at Mandvie, but it was soon discovered that the people of a commercial town like Mandvie would not take so earnestly to higher education as those of the capital town of the State, and the school was accordingly removed to Bhuj a few months after it was opened. The rising number of students in the High School and the large increase in the number of vernacular schools led, about the year 1873, to the separation of the offices of the head-master of the High School and the Educational Inspector, and in the following year the school was sufficiently advanced to be able to send up candidates for the Bombay University Matriculation Examination. In that year, as also in the year succeeding it (1875), one student passed the Matriculation Examination. The number on the register since 1887 has risen from 62 to 89, and the average attendance from 52·2 to 78, *i.e.*, they are now more than double of what they were eight years previously. It must here be explained that the number on the register does not include the number of students in the Anglo-Vernacular school, which is here a distinct institution from the High Schoool, and not as is the case with most of the similar high schools in the Presidency, a part and parcel of the High School itself. Including the number of students in the Anglo-Vernacular School, the total number of pupils at present learning English in this town stands at 238. At the annual examination held by me in December last, 50 students were presented in the 4th, 5th, and 6th Standards, of whom 27, or 54 per cent., passed successfully in all the subjects. Seven students were sent up for the University Matriculation Examination, of whom 5 passed, giving 71·4 as the percentage of passed to presented. The warm interest taken by his Highness in the cause of higher education will be manifest from the large number of scholarships, competitive and others, enjoyed by the students of the High Schoool. Besides the Rao Shri Pragmalji scholarships for Cutchi students prosecuting University studies, alluded to in the beginning of this report, which are two in number, one of the value of Rs. 20 and the other of Rs. 15 per mensem, each tenable for 3 years, there are two scholarships of about Rs. 5 and 4, respectively, called the Sir Seymour FitzGerald and the Rao Shri Pragmalji scholarships, conferred annually on the two students who pass the annual examination in the 6th Standard with the highest number of marks, while to encourage students from other parts of Cutch to prosecute their studies in the Bhuj, English and Gujerati schools, his Highness has founded 15 scholarships of Rs. 4 each, of which as many as 13 are enjoyed by the students of the High and Anglo-Vernacular schools. Besides these there are three scholarships of from Rs. 4 to 5 awarded to minor sons of deceased State servants, to encourage them to receive the benefits of English education. Physical education of the pupils is also not neglected. The High School has a gymnasium attached to it, which is placed under the superintendence of a competent teacher, and the pupils have of late taken heartily to the manly game of cricket. Of the students who have passed the Matriculation Examination from this school two have become B. A.'s, two have become Licentiates of Civil Engineering from the Poona College of Science, while one has recently obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The High School has also been the means of supplying efficient hands to the various departments of the public service, such as the Revenue, Judicial, Police, Medical, Educational, and the Public Works Departments, which are every year recruited by men who have received the benefit of instruction in this popular and generally well-appreciated institution.

A programme of songs, including one of welcome to his Excellency, and recitations having been gone through by some of the students, his Excellency distributed the prizes.

On the conclusion of the distribution, H. H. the Rao Saheb addressed the assembly. He said :—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am happy to find that this assembly is honoured with the presence of your Excellency. A gathering like the present, I need not say, derives special importance from the fact of being presided over by one in the exalted position of your Excellency, and consequently this afternoon's ceremony may be deemed as having a special interest attached to it. It will not be out of place here to give a brief account of the origin of this joint institution of a Museum and Library. In connection with the celebration of festivities on the occasion of my marriage, an exhibition was got up of local products and other things with a view to provide, among other amusements, some such entertainment as may prove to be generally attractive and become a source of instruction as well. This exhibition came to be so much appreciated that it was resolved that the articles selected from those exhibited should form a nucleus for a permanent collection to be located in a suitable building for the purpose. The site on which the old Bhuj Library stood was thought convenient for the new and larger building to accommodate both the Library and Museum. It was, therefore, decided to remove the old building, which had been constructed at a cost of Koris 10,000, given by the late Seth Keshavjee Naek, and to arrange, for books of the value of Rs. 10,000 being purchased and presented to the Library in the name of Keshavjee Naek, so that his donation may not be forgotten. The presence here of his Excellency Sir James Fergusson on the occasion of my installation was taken advantage of for giving effect to the project of providing a proper building for this Museum and Library, and he was accordingly requested to lay the first stone of the building. It is a fortunate circumstance that your Excellency's visit is so opportune as to enable me to ask the favour of your opening the building. It is superfluous to say that your Excellency manifests a deep interest in works of public usefulness and has great sympathy for them. This is an occasion on which I feel I must acknowledge, with thanks, the exertions of those who have been connected with the construction of the building which has been completed at a cost of Rs. 41,000. It was designed by Mr. McLelland, who has given valuable advice to the Durbar on more occasions than one, and has been built under the supervision of Mr. Sykes, under whose guidance some very elegant and well-finished buildings have been constructed here and at Mandvie. In conclusion, I have to thank your Excellency very warmly for consenting to preside on this occasion, and to request your Excellency to do me the favour of declaring open to the public this Museum and Library building, which is associated with the worthy name of Sir James Fergusson—a name which I cannot but express I shall always remember with feelings of great esteem and friendship. (Loud applause.)

H. E. the Governor, in reply, said :—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before proceeding to the very pleasing duty your Highness has asked me to perform—namely, that of opening the Museum—I should like to say a word about the interesting performance by the pupils of which we have just been the audience. On several grounds I feel very great pleasure in being present to-day and in witnessing that performance. In the first place, I think, I observe in the pieces selected an anxiety on the part of the teachers to imbue into the minds of their pupils high and noble thoughts, such as are calculated to cause them to lead lives of usefulness to their fellowmen, and possibly, if the opportunity arises, of doing some great deed. For, I think, it cannot be denied that if great and gallant actions are brought to our notice, and the worth of them inculcated into our minds at an early age, it is likely that if ever the opportunity is given to us of doing something great we shall be the more ready to seize the opportunity when it comes, and to recognise that the moment has arrived when our chance has come of doing something that may bring upon us distinction. Therefore, it was with great satisfaction that I saw in pieces recited this afternoon a desire on the part of the teachers to place before their pupils pieces for recitation, which are likely to arouse in them high and noble thoughts, and I congratulate the teachers upon the system they are pursuing, while, at the same time, I can congratulate the young gentlemen upon their elocution, and upon the correctness with which they had learnt their pieces. All these circumstances show an anxiety on the part of the pupils to benefit by the advantages they possess in being in charge of enlightened and careful teachers. I am more especially glad, Sir, because I am able to congratulate you on the fact that you in your high position appreciate fully how incumbent it is upon those who are in a position of responsibility and authority to recognise the great advantages of education. There are men in high positions, or at any rate, men born to good positions in this world—and I am not thinking of India only although they are to be found here—who should know better, who are afraid to encourage education. Taking for their maxim the old saying, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," they profess to believe that dangers will accrue to society from education, and they can point to this or that little knot of disaffected and discontented persons, who, because their education has been incomplete and because their knowledge is shallow, believe that the whole society is disorganised, and that it is their special duty to re-organise it. But, Sir, the more probable state of things is that what is lacking is sufficient education. The mischief has been that their education has been an education only of the mind and not an education of the heart, and of the soul as well, for unless education carries with it moral training it is indeed a danger. I am, therefore, glad to see from the report read by your Educational Inspector that it is recognised in your State that when this education of the mind is taken up there must go with it also an education of the moral attributes of man, and I sincerely trust and believe the result will be not only a benefit to those who are receiving the education, but to the State itself, and to the general body of your Highness' subjects. I am happy that I can congratulate you that in your high position you have not been afraid of spreading education, and I gather from the report that your subjects see the advantages held out to them and are patronizing your Anglo-Vernacular School ; that a fair proportion are going on to your High School, and that a fair percentage are making an effort to secure a degree at the Bombay University. They cannot in any way complain that you have not endeavoured to encourage them to go on to that most desirable end, for you have by the encouragement of scholarships held out prizes to those who may be successful—prizes which it is a satisfaction to them to win from their schools, while at the same time they carry with them the material advantage of removing the recipients from want while they are attending at the University. I, therefore, most sincerely congratulate your Highness on the enlightened and public-spirited support which you are giving in Cutch to the cause of education, and I think I may fairly do so, for if the Native Chiefs of India are prepared as you have been, and I believe they are, to encourage what after all is absolutely necessary if the people of any country are to be contented and enlightened, and to assist the British Government by encouraging education, we may be all the more sure that this Empire of India will be united against all enemies who may attack it. Having said this much I will pass to the other matter which has brought us here this afternoon. I most fully appreciate the compliment you have paid me, Sir, in asking me to open the new Museum which, I understand, is connected with the name of your, and my old friend, Sir James Fergusson. I am sure it would have been a great pleasure to him, having known your Highness as well as he did, and having taken so much interest in your youth, to have been here to-day and to have seen what has resulted from the education which your Highness received, and from the care with which you have studied the great art of governing carefully and well. The opening of a museum of this kind may be fraught with the widest advantages to your subjects. It may cultivate in the minds of some the germs of a desire to pursue studies which may be an advantage to the State, and certainly will be of great interest and advantage to themselves. I should hope that such an institution would by degrees evoke a desire for that technical education which is probably partly, but only partially, given in your schools at the present time, for we know, and have recognised in India for some years, that our efforts must not be directed solely to a literary education, but that it is absolutely necessary that the craving for enlightenment and the craving for employment should be satisfied in some other way than by an education which may fit a man only for clerkly pursuits. By giving to young men an opportunity of studying those industries which make necessary intelligence, and also claim a skilful use of the hand we widen the opportunities of giving employment, and at the same time we increase the chances of India being able to supply itself with those machines, those tools, and those manufactures which, at present, are obtained from other countries. I should, therefore, hope that this Museum, which I now have the pleasure of declaring open, may be the beginning of an industrial activity in this province of Cutch, fraught with considerable benefit to your people and self. I now have the very greatest pleasure in complying with your request by declaring this Museum open. (Loud applause.)

The Rao Saheb then led the way to the massive entrance gates of the new museum and having presented a handsome silver and gold key to the Governor, his Excellency opened the gates and declared the building open. The Governor and the Rao Saheb, followed by the principal pessonages in the company, then inspected the several large rooms in the building, which were well stocked with interesting exhibits, the display of Cutch silver-work being particularly good. On leaving the building the party returned to the *shamianah*, where garlands of flowers and bouquets were distributed to all present. The Rao Saheb subsequently, in a neat little speech, thanked his Excellency for his presence, and the proceedings terminated with cheers for the Governor and the Rao Saheb.

Before returning to the Residency, his Excellency drove with the Rao Saheb to the race-course and witnessed the conclusion of a cricket match, in which some very creditable play was shown.

A STATE BANQUET.

At night his Excellency dined at his Highness' new palace, and on the way there halted at the Hamirsar Tank to view a display of fireworks and the illuminations arranged in his honour. The Tank is very extensive, and looked remarkably beautiful with its walls heavily clad in small white *butties*, and the lines of the little fort-like structure on the island in the centre picked out prominently with tiny oil lamps. Grand, however, as was the general effect, it might have been enhanced had there been more water in the Tank at the time. But in a way this was perhaps not altogether a disadvantage, as it gave more room for the fireworks, which were certainly amongst the best I have ever seen, and the pleasure of recording this circumstance is intensified by the fact that they were all of local manufacture. The display lasted for nearly an hour, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the Governor, the other guests, and the native spectators, who thronged the walls in their thousands.

The route to the palace which lay for the most part through a series of very narrow streets, was brilliantly illuminated, while the palace, which is a wonderfully fine building, was a blaze of light. His Excellency was welcomed by the Rao Saheb at the porch, and escorted through an imposing marble hall lined on either side with foliage plants, on which the soft rays of the incandescent lamps on the ceiling fell, giving them a delightfully cool appearance in an atmosphere by no means arctic. The palace is a comparatively new building, having been completed as recently as 1877. The principal apartment is the Durbar hall, a most stately room, something like eighty feet long, forty high, and a like number of feet in width, it being filled with arched verandahs all round and towers at the corners. Level with the Durbar hall runs a suite of seven rooms, five at right angles to the others, forming the ladies' apartments. Staircases lead to an upper floor with a suite of rooms corresponding to those on the first floor. A clock tower, about one hundred and fifty feet high, is connected with the main building by covered galleries. The rooms and verandahs are well proportioned and lofty, the verandahs being arched and open to the outside. The gallery floors are laid with tresselated Carrara marble, and some of the rooms are paved with Minton tiles. The walls and ceilings of both rooms and galleries are painted in oil colours, each tower and gallery being ornamented with a different design. It was originally intended that the Durbar hall should be in the Gothic style, with an open roof, but his Highness the late Rao was induced to have the hall decorated in the Italian style, and the present Rao Saheb is certainly to be congratulated on having reaped the benefit of the wisdom and good taste of his distinguished ancestor, for the hall as it now exists is a most charming place. The ceiling is richly ornamented with cupids and allegorical paintings, while the pure white gallery which runs round the hall is supported by caryatides, the doors below and the windows above being arched and decorated with figured plate glass. Between each door are marble columns, and the whole apartment is resplendent with gilding and other colours, which are admirably blended.

The banquet was served in the banqueting hall, a spacious apartment in close proximity to the Durbar hall, and the table with its chaste silver appointments sparkling under the crowd of electric lights artistically dispersed about the room and the lights from an elegant Venetian glass chandelier suspended from the centre of the ceiling looked extremely tempting. The Political Resident, Mrs. and Miss Hunter, and all the ladies and gentlemen, whose names I have already mentioned, were invited to meet his Excellency, but the Rao Saheb having seen his guests seated, retired till the dinner was over. After a *recherché* repast, admirably served under the supervision of Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee, who deserves the best thanks of all the guests for the capital manner in which he has looked after their comforts, the Rao Saheb, accompanied by the Dewan and several other native gentlemen, returned to the banqueting hall and took his seat by the side of the Governor. A somewhat pretty little incident occurred on his Highness' arrival. Just before he entered the room each guest round the table possessed himself of a couple of *bon bons*, and having crossed hands and given one end of each of the crackers to his neighbour, thus helped to form a complete cricle of crackers. Immediately his Highness appeared, everybody simultaneously pulled at the crackers, which went off with a considerable report, and thus furnished a sort of salute in honour of the Rao Saheb's coming.

The Rao Saheb proposed the first toast in the following terms, his voice being soft and clear, and his accent marvellously correct, or, as one of the guests very aptly put it, "quite English." His Highness said :—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The toast I rise to propose is one which inspires me with feelings of deep respect and loyalty, and I am certain that I need only mention it to elicit similar feelings from all present. It is, as you must have already anticipated, the health of her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. Her Majesty has so much endeared herself to all her subjects throughout her vast dominions by her motherly love for them and by her noble virtues, that any words I may use in praise of her would be but an indequate tribute to her exemplary character, which lends so much lustre to her exalted position. Her reign may well be described as representing a happy combination of the elements of a good and beneficent Government. The progressive character of her Majesty's rule contributes not only to the welfare and happiness of her own subjects, but to some extent embraces within its sphere the well-being of the whole human race. The peace that prevails throughout her dominions and the sense of perfect security that reigns everywhere afford, among other things, the best proof of the blessings of her rule ; and it is no wonder that every one who has the welfare of his country at heart should sincerely desire that her Majesty the Queen-Empress may long continue to reign over her glorious Empire. Now I beg you all to drink the health of her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress with all the loyalty and enthusiasm with which I am promp

when they can, as in the present case, say that it is from personal friendship that the visit of the province of a Native Chief. Having had the pleasure of making your acquaintance two years ago at Mahableshwur and having had the opportunity of improving that acquaintance last year in Bombay, I hope I am justified in saying that our relations are not only those of ordinary official life, but of personal regard rafted into them which makes our meetings, wherever they may be, of a pleasant character. It is not very easy for the Governor of Bombay to travel throughout the province and to see all the Native Princes of whom it is his duty, if possible, to make the personal acquaintance. Bombay is disappointed if it does not receive four months of the Governor's time, Poona is indignant if it is deprived of one fortnight of the four months it expects of the Governor, and Mahableshwur nearly raises a revolution if it does not receive two visits a year. (Laughter.) In these circumstances you will understand that it is not very easy for the Governor of Bombay in the five short years he is in office to visit all parts of the Presidency, but does appear to me that it is as much the duty of the Governor of Bombay to see every part of the Presidency as it is for him to make repeated visits to Mahableshwur, Poona, or Bombay, as the case may be, and as long as their people are as obliging and as considerate as I have always found them to be, the Governor of Bombay, in my opinion, need not be afraid of taking tours in the hot season, for it is not the Governor himself who is put to inconvenience on these occasions, as other people take all the trouble off his shoulders. I am particularly glad to have this opportunity of paying you a visit because it is very difficult indeed to find in all this wide Empire of India a more interesting part of it than your province of Cutch: for this reason, that, separated as you at present are from that connecting link which binds a great part of India together—I mean the iron railroad—it might have been supposed that this would be an out-of-the-way part of the world; but, as a matter of fact, there is a compensating balance of which the people have taken advantage, and that is the sea, which lies so close to them, and the people of Cutch are probably as great traders to further parts of the world as any people in India. They have adopted the moral which is to be found in one of your old English poems, "Home-keeping youths have ever homely wits;" and the people of Cutch have earned a name for themselves as keen and sagacious traders in other parts of the world than India. Therefore, it was obviously a matter of considerable interest to me to come amongst people who have taken the advantage that lay to their hand, and have established a trade between this place and the far-off port of Zanzibar. Knowing as I do how wide are the ramifications of this trade, and how they are interlocked with the residents of Bombay, and what a large number of subjects you have in Bombay, it appears to me obvious that, apart from all other considerations, it is of interest to the Government of Bombay to be on the most friendly terms with your Highness. For these and other reasons it is a visit of considerable interest to myself. Your Highness had referred to the subject of the extension of athletic exercises in this country, and I am very glad to see that your Highness has yourself encouraged the young men of Bhuj to take an active part in the noble game of cricket. I should hope with your patronage and encouragement the day may not be far distant when there may be matches between Bhuj and Kattywar, and other parts of the Presidency, carrying with them as great an interest as county matches in England. I am perfectly certain that if you and your brother Chiefs can encourage and push forward such friendly contests as those, it will be the means of rubbing away some of those rough edges which sometimes are to be found in the political relations which occur between Native States. Good feeling will be marvellously improved by joining in these friendly contests, and, if my presence here as an humble athletic can do anything in this direction, I should certainly be satisfied that my term of office in Bombay had not been without fruit. In conclusion, I have the pleasure and honour of thanking you most cordially for the very kind and hearty reception you have given me personally, and to assure you of my sincere gratitude for it. (Applause.)

His Excellency, rising again, said:

I am sure you feel as I do that we should be guilty of an act of great discourtesy if we omitted to do ourselves the pleasure, and at the same time the honour, of drinking his Highness' health on this occasion, and I do not think you who are resident here need any words of inducement on my part to get you to drink that toast with all heartiness and gratitude to his Highness after his great kindness to us. (Applause.) We know his Highness has taken the advantage of a very liberal education, and, actuated by very liberal feelings, has cultivated a very close acquaintance with our land and our countrymen. And we feel that his Highness in coming amongst us as he does is anxious to show, and actually does show, the most kind and cordial feeling towards the English people. Therefore, not only in the character of the Rao of Cutch, but also in the character of a very kind friend towards all those who are placed within his neighbourhood, I am sure you will agree with me that it is a pleasure to us as well as an honour to drink his Highness' health. (Applause.)

The toast having been drunk with much enthusiasm, his Highness responded. He said:—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am exceedingly obliged to you for the very, very kind manner in which my health has been proposed and drunk. I am sure it is very good of your Excellency to have spoken of me in terms of such great kindness and courtesy, and I can assure you that I shall always retain a very pleasant recollection of the sentiments you have expressed with reference to myself. I am extremely grateful to you, and I beg once more to tender you all my warmest thanks for the very cordial way in which you have drunk my health this evening. (Applause.)

After the toast-making the company adjourned to the Durbar hall, where they were entertained by a performance given by his Highness' *Jethimals*, who did some very clever acrobatic feats to a musical accompaniment provided by a venerable-looking old gentleman, who produced some extraordinary music by tapping with a couple of sticks an army of basins of various sizes which almost surrounded him, and a few other musicians who operated on instruments with which Mr Crowe, of promenade concerts fame, and his contemporaries in England are most probably not acquainted.

At the close of the performance the Governor left for the Residency, and the other guests also made their way home, carrying with them very pleasant recollections of a most thoroughly enjoyable evening's entertainment.

THE HONG-KONG REGIMENT.

The decision of the Government of India to organise nine additional regular native regiments for police work at the Straits and in the Colonies has been carried into effect, and the first of these, the Hong-kong Regiment, raised at Jhelum, is at present travelling to Bombay to embark for the port of Hong-kong. The force consists of one thousand men with a complement of ten British Officers, and it is intended to station similar forces at Singapore, Pahang, &c., that will be on the same footing as the Burma Police and discharge similar functions. The Regiment has been recruited from the frontier tribes, and due precaution has been exercised to select men of excellent physique and constitution, who will be able to cope with the climate and the work for which they are intended. The members of the force are expected to arrive, in Bombay, about the 22nd instant, and are due at Deolali, about the 15th, where they will be stationed, till the P. and O. s. s. Bombay, is fitted up in this port for their accommodation and conveyance to Hong-kong. The men will, of course, be trained as regular soldiers, and be furnished with arms and accoutrements.

Whatever may be the real object of the movement, there can be no doubt about the fact that Russia is placing an unusually large force on her Western frontier. A new Cavalry Division (the 15th) has been formed, and its head-quarters have been established at Plock. It consists of the 3rd Ural Cossacks and the 47th, and 48th Dragoons, the last two having distinguished themselves in 1813-14, and having recently been favoured by a special recognition of their services at that period.

In cycling circles, it is said that we may look out shortly for the "polycycle" omnibus. The polycycle omnibus will be a sort of elongated tandem tricycle, with a seating capacity for eight or ten persons, who will ride in couples side by side Passengers will be expected to do their fair share of the work, but the steering arrangements will be entirely in the hands of the official in front—we cannot call him the driver—who will be responsible in case of accident. Penny fares will be the rule, as with omnibuses. A limited liability company is to be floated, if possible, to start the new venture.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

Mr. David Gostling has addressed the following letter to the *Capital*:—A few days ago, I read in a Bombay paper, a leading article of yours on the silver question, in which you expressed the opinion that it was the duty of the Government of India to do something to improve exchange. Unfortunately the Government is tied, fettered, and bound by the Mint Act, which makes the free coinage of silver obligatory. This Act cannot be repealed without the sanction of the Secretary of State, and he dare not give his sanction with the fear of the English capitalist Parliament before his eyes. So poor India is between two stools, and with the present rapidly falling exchange, the taxation which India will have to pay in depreciated rupees to meet the tribute of the £17,000,000 sterling proposed to be drawn on India during the current year is something awful to contemplate. Upon the assumption that the Secretary of State will refuse to sanction the repeal of the Mint Act, the Government of India have four courses open to them. The increased Home Charges are mainly incurred to meet proposed increased military expenditure upon the North-West Frontier, set on foot for the purpose of checkmating the Russian bug-bear. I advisedly use this word, because I believe that the Russians have no more intention of marching to India, than they have of marching to the pole star in the tail of the Great Bear. Their point of attack is Constantinople, which we oppose, and, therefore, they, to divide our forces, make a feint of attacking us over the snow-clad passes of Gilgit, and we are so obtuse as not to see through their little game. The first course open to the Government is to give up this insane fear of the Russians, and reduce our military expenditure to a reasonable limit.

If this course is not possible owing to the opposition of the Home Government, who use India as a cat's paw to checkmate the Russian designs on Constantinople, the Indian Government will be forced, in order to make both ends meet, to reduce the excessive salaries paid to their Civil and Military Officers, salaries larger than are paid by any Government in the world for similar services, and to refuse any longer to be responsible for the payment of the pensions of these officers on their retirement and of those who have already retired. The third alternative is repudiation, pure and simple. A refusal, or rather a frank acknowledgment of inability any longer to pay the interest on loans contracted in more prosperous time.

The mere statement that such a condition was inevitable, unless a new policy of retrenchment were inaugurated, would in all probability bring the British Government to consider the claims of India to fair and considerate treatment, and to allow the Indian Government to stop the private coinage of silver, until the free coinage is resumed by America, the Continental Nations, and England. Of course, in proposing to stop the private coinage of silver, the Indian Government would publicly coin on its own account all silver required to meet the balance of trade. Unfortunately people are so pre-occupied with their own ideas, they have so little inclination for thinking out of the groove to which they have been accustomed or in which they have been brought up, that they will persist in misunderstanding a proposition, which they have come to the conclusion does not directly affect them. Thus where the policy of stopping the private coinage of silver is advocated, people who do not feel any personal interest in question commence to argue as if you proposed to stop the coinage of silver altogether. English people will not take the trouble to understand that the rupee being the standard coin of India, the Indian Government cannot cease coining it so long as there is a balance of trade in favour of India. They are so accustomed to speak of silver being used in England for subsidiary coins only, the coinage of which is, therefore, not obligatory, that they cannot take the trouble to think out the very different conditions under which the foreign trade between India and England is materially adjusted, and so when I sent my pamphlet on this subject to the secretary of the Bi-metallic League, of which I am a member, he replied that "there was no chance of the Indian Mint Act being repealed, because stopping the coinage of silver in India would still further depress the metal!" The repeal of the Act would, "so long as there is a balance of trade in favour of India," give the Indian Government the power suddenly or gradually to bring the rupee back so far, and gradually to raise silver up to its old value of 60 pence per oz. But the misery of the situation is, that all Governments, the world over, are supremely and utterly selfish, and that the Indian Government, like all others, is surrounded by greedy officials, clamouring for rewards, emoluments, higher rank, and power, all of which things are manifested in increased salaries and increased debt. There being no responsible authority with determination to keep these clamourers within due bounds, we are for ever having frontier wars, while military expenditure as expressed in the Home Charges and Council Bills, threatens so to increase, that we bid fair, in a few years, to extinguish the balance of trade in India's favour, that has never yet failed us. We may get into the position of the Argentine Republic of having the balance of trade against us, the Government able to sell only so much of its Council Bills as would meet the balance of trade and no more, and being put to the humiliating necessity of shipping rupees to London to pay the balance of its yearly obligations. Should that time ever come, the Government is within a reasonable distance of bankruptcy.

The English people are apathetic, and know nothing of the peculiar difficulties which beset the Indian Government. The British Government also are ignorant of the whole question, and besides are held fast bound in the toils of the wealthy capitalists who guide their counsels, so that it is hopeless to expect the repeal of the Mint Act or any legislative reform of the Currency Laws affecting silver in general and India in particular, unless the impelling force comes from ourselves. Yet, full well knowing this, Sir David Barbour gives no indication in his Budget Report that he is prepared to stir a finger to facilitate reform. He even fails to make it clear that he has come to any fixed and definite convictions as to the way in which reform is possible, by which he could lead a public movement in the required direction.

Thus, upon the assumption that the Home Government continue to refuse to repeal the Mint Act, the Indian Government can propose to reduce its military expenditure, to reduce salaries and repudiate pensions, and to repudiate the interest, payable upon its rupee and sterling loans, and upon its guaranteed railway obligations. If none of these three courses should meet with the approval of the Home Government, Sir David Barbour knows full well the pit which the Indian Government is rapidly approaching, let them as honourable men make a solemn protest against the unfair treatment India is receiving, and accompany that protest with their individual and collective resignations of their posts.

The matter can, I think, be put in a nutshell. We are all aghast, as is the Government, at exchange tumbling down from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 2½d. It may go lower, no one knows how low. What is wanted is steady exchange. The world is now veering strongly to bi-metallism as the permanent cure for the evil. But that is a far off cry. We shall get it some time we know. But before it becomes a *fait accompli* there is to be the struggle of Armageddon between the gold capitalist of the new England States backed up as he is secretly by all the power of the Rothschilds and other English capitalists on the one side, and the Western States farmer, weak financially, but strong in his determination to get right and justice done to him, on the other side. In the meantime what is the Indian Government doing? Its duty is, by a few timely words, to let it be publicly known that the permanent cure for the evil so far as India and Indian Council Bills and Indian trade is concerned, is to stop the private coinage of silver, by repeal of the Mint Act. This can only be done by consent of the Secretary of State, who has never shown his willingness to do this, because the Indian Government and people have never asked him.

The Act being repealed, the only avenues of remittance to India will be reduced to English goods and India Council Bills. Silver will be out of it *as a means of remittance*. Goods will be shipped as before. There remains, say, £20,000,000 as the balance of trade, in India's favour, being the difference between the sterling value of produce shipped from India and goods to India. Bankers for this balance will only be able to purchase Council Bills, and the India Office knowing this immediately puts up its price to 1s. 4d. In this way Council Bills for £20,000,000 are sold when and as required by the Bankers, £17,000,000 of this amount are required for payment of Indian Government obligations in London. With the balance of £3,000,000 the India Office purchases silver at its market price in London ships it to Bombay, and coins it for payment of Council Bills when presented. During the present year owing to bad harvests less silver will be required; in prosperous years, more silver. The country can never be really prosperous unless and until this tribute to England is largely reduced, but that is a question which need not be discussed in this letter.

I now come to my fifth alternative. A crisis in the history of silver has arrived such as is only comparable in its evil effects to the Indian Mutiny. The Mint Act was passed when owing to the Latin Union there was a purity of value between the two metals, for the purpose of assisting in keeping up that purity by finding a full use in India for silver. The Latin Union having been broken up, the silver market and Indian currency has become the sport and play of American Bullion dealers and the Act has become worthless in its effects. During the Mutiny urgent political considerations over-rode all written law. Such is the case now. The Government should forthwith suspend the Mint Act with or without the sanction of the Secretary of State, issue a resolution that until further notice Council Bills will be sold to any amount as required in London at the price of 1s. 4d. per rupee, and at a correspondingly increased rate in India. That the India Office will purchase silver in London as required for remittance to India and will also purchase silver at the Indian mints at its market price or presentation, less a stated small percentage in the price paid for the silver so as to ensure that Council Bills shall be to the bankers the cheaper means of remittance. Thus will the financial difficulty be at once got over, and the Government with its credit saved will be able to sell all its Bills at the budget rate and make a small profit in the bullion coined.

I do not believe that the Government would be permitted to purchase silver for a less price for a longer period than six months at the most. The bullion dealers, and the Rothschilds, who are behind them, would see that their game was up, they would begin to invest in silver securities, with the result that in a short time silver would be back to 1s. 4d. marching along as it has always done within a small percentage of the price of Council Bills.

A QUEER FIRM.

A case is now pending before, Mr. Webb at the Esplanade Police Court, which promises to be one of the most interesting if not the most sensational, that have been in the hands of the police for a long time. A man, calling himself Venstone, sole representative and travelling agent of a firm, called "N. Venstone and Company, Agents, Bombay," stands charged with being a person having no ostensible means of livelihood. There does not seem very much in that in itself, but there are some other facts connected with the man's career in the hands of the police which point to an offence of a graver kind. It would seem that Venstone secured an order from H. H. the Raja of Ramnad, Madras Presidency, or his agent, to supply his Highness's establishment with certain articles. The agent received a communication from Venstone with an invoice in which the articles appeared priced as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
"Surprise" Banquet	20	0	0
Royal Patent Douche	80	0	0
Durbar Portable Fountain	250	0	0
Modern Improved Durbar Electric Light	100	0	0
Two tolas of Agar Bati	3	0	0
Packing	10	0	0
	Rs. 463	0	0

But the strange thing about the transaction was that no railway bill was received by the Raja's agent, nor could any trace of the goods purporting to be despatched be found. On the post office authorities being communicated with and inquiries being made, no such firm as that of Messrs. N. Venstone and Company could be found either in Bombay or any other part of India. So the police, and Superintendent MacDermott in particular, being entrusted with the necessary investigations, have a case in hand which will end in Venstone being charged with a much more serious offence than that with which he is already charged. Indeed, on the 22nd instant, the agent of the Raja of Ramnad will be in Bombay with several witnesses, when a charge of cheating will be proceeded with against Venstone.

Yesterday Mr. Walker, of the firm of Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, appeared with his client, Venstone, before Mr. Webb, and said that he understood there was no satisfactory charge against Venstone, or any reason why he should be detained. He had brought witnesses to prove that his client could give a satisfactory account of himself, and conducted a proper business.

The Magistrate remarked that according to the statement that had already been made to him, whether it was true or not, Venstone was a suspicious character. The accused had said he knew a lot of respectable people in Bombay, whom he could bring forward to speak to his respectability, but he had not been able to do so.

Mr. Walker replied that the chief portion of his client's business was carried on up-country. He had then present his client's brother and brother-in-law, who would show that he had been residing in Bombay for a long time, doing regular business. Of course, if that were so he could not be apprehended.

The Magistrate said that the statements made to him had been quite to the contrary.

Mr. Supt. MacDermott then asked to be permitted to say a few words. He had in Court with him the Personal Assistant to the Post-Master General, and, if his Worship desired it, he could place him in the witness-box, when he would produce and put in three letters, one to the Commissioner of Police regarding some facts of the case, and he would also submit a written complaint received from the Agent to the Raja of Ramnad. He hoped when the case came on for prosecution that it would be conducted by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, and he hoped to be able to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that the accused had represented himself to be the travelling agent of N. Venstone and Company. They could prove that there was no such firm in existence, neither in Bombay nor any other part of India. The letters he had referred to had been placed in the hands of the Public Prosecutor by order of the Commissioner of Police to consider the circumstances of the case.

Mr. Walker was quite willing to put his client into the box to give an explanation as to the Rs. 463 if the case could be gone on with at once.

The Magistrate said that could not be done.

Mr. Walker added if his client could produce evidence to prove his respectability, then the present charge would fall to the ground. As to the other charge, he would meet it when it was made.

The Magistrate said that after the statement which had been made to him he would accept bail. If the accused was a member of a respectable firm, no doubt he would be able to find many merchants in Bombay who would be willing to stand security for him.

Mr. MacDermott here repeated that no firm of that name could be found. He had letters showing that it had been believed the goods were being supplied by Watson and Company, Bombay.

Mr. Walker: That was a mistake.

The Magistrate agreed to accept bail, on some responsible person being found to stand security, and the case was adjourned.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 12th April 1892.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·724
Temperature of the Air	84·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·746
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	88·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·3
General Directions of Wind*	SW, SSW, S, SSE, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	227

* From midnight to midnight.

The new cork sole is being adopted for the Belgian cavalry. The horses of the two regiments of Carbineers which form the King's bodyguard are all shod with it. The Brussels Tramway Company—which, in addition to its tram-lines, runs a service of heavy omnibuses from the Bourse to the Place Royale up the steep Montague de la Cour—has had the cork soles in use for some six months, and has approved and adopted them as a permanent thing. The London General Omnibus Company are about to give the shoes a thorough trial. The idea of the cork shoe is simple. It consists merely of the affixing to the under-part of the shoe of two strips of cork, one on each side. The cork strips are held in position by two very thin sheet-iron plates firmly fastened together by a rivet. The outer edges of these plates are slipped between the shoe and the hoof. The inner edges are turned upwards, forming flanges, between which and the inner edge of the shoe the cork blocks are tightly fixed. Between these flanges is fitted a screwed bolt with nuts at either end, so that when the nuts are tightly screwed against the flanges the whole is perfectly immovable. In order to hold the cork still firmer in position the corners of the flanges are turned down over it, thus forming a couple of sockets, into which the cork, which at first slightly projects over the surface of the shoe, is jammed and compressed more firmly every day by the weight of the horse. The initial expense per shoe is greater. On the other hand, it is maintained that the shoes last longer; that the horses are less often in the hands of the "vet." and live longer; that "roughing" becomes unnecessary in frosty weather; and, of course, that falls and accidents are far less numerous.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents was held, on Tuesday evening, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, when Mr. George Cotton presided, and there was a good attendance of members.

The report for the year, ending December 31, 1891, was presented, and the following are extracts from that document:—

Attempted Combination of Offices.—The Associations's last annual report closed with a reference to the movement which had been set on foot at Bombay, at the instance of the head offices in London, to bring about a more satisfactory state of things in connection with fire insurance business in this city; and it was therein stated that, in accordance with resolutions which were passed at a meeting of officers held on the 17th December, 1890, a special committee had been formed to prepare a scheme for the future working of fire insurance business in this city, together with new tariff of rates; and that such a scheme had been elaborated with much care, and would, in the first instance, be submitted to all the agents of fire insurance offices doing business in Bombay for their concurrence. The special committee's report embodying their scheme, having been circulated, a meeting of officers was held at the Chamber of Commerce on the 10th March, 1891, when the report and proposed new tariff was unanimously adopted, these offices not represented at the meeting having afterwards signified their approval. In accordance with the direction of the meeting a copy of the special committee's report and scheme was forwarded to the Secretary, Fire Offices' Committee (Foreign) London, on the 20th March, 1891, and, with reference to the concessions which the report recommended should be made to the non-tariff offices, it was stated, with emphasis, that without such concessions it would be utterly impossible to come to any arrangement for all offices doing fire insurance business in Bombay to combine on the basis of a revised and uniform tariff. In reply to this letter and accompaniments, the Secretary, Fire Offices Committee, London, wrote under date the 17th April, 1891, that he was instructed to tender to the Agents the best thanks of the committee for the attention which they had given to the matter; but that his committee could enter into no arrangement by which any concession is made to any non-tariff office. The decision of the tariff head offices was made known to the Bombay Agents and non-tariff companies by circular, under date the 5th May, 1891; and the committee can only express their regret that a further attempt to place fire insurance business in this city upon a more satisfactory footing, and which seemed to promise a better result than previous efforts in the same direction, should have been unsuccessful, and that the position consequently remains without amelioration.

Cotton at Colaba.—The attention of the committee having been drawn by a member of the Association the risk of fire in connection with cotton on the "Green at Colaba, and a suggestion made that the Municipal Commissioner should be addressed on the subject with the view of especial arrangements being made by the Municipal Fire Brigade for service in that locality during the busy cotton season, when large quantities of the staple are lying there, the attention of the Commissioner was called to the matter, and it was suggested that during the fair season, the number of watchers on the "Green" should be increased, and that special arrangement should be made by which any outbreak of fire on the Cotton Green might be immediately made known to the officers of the fire brigade, so that assistance might be rendered before the fire assumed large dimensions. In response to this communication, the Municipal Commissioner, in company with the Chairman of the Cotton Trade Association, inspected the locality, and offered to station a steam fire engine at Colaba during the fair season, provided the Cotton Trade Association or the Port Trust found the necessary means of housing the attendants of the fire engine, and laid water mains over the Green. The Cotton Trade Association, however, has no funds for such a purpose; while the Port Trust declined to incur any outlay in the direction stated.

Coal Risks.—The questions has been raised during the past year in connection with fires in coal-stacks as to whether insuring offices are liable for losses arising from spontaneous combustion in these cases notwithstanding the usual exception as to spontaneous combustion to be found in the printed forms of policies. The committee are of opinion that the offices are liable. . . . . At the same time it is distinctly laid down that there must be *actual ignition* to justify a claim.

Cotton Mixing by Machinery.—The attention of the committee having been drawn by a member of the Association to the fact that, in several cotton mills in Bombay, machinery was in use in the mixing rooms, an inquiry was instituted as to what process by machinery was carried on at the mills in question. It transpired that at one of the mills designated, no process by machinery was carried on, the cotton being put by hand into a number of exhaust-tubes through which it was conveyed to the blowing room. Two machines with iron teeth for preparing or cleaning cotton, and which could be operated might be used at any time, were, however, found in a corrugated iron shelter just outside the mixing room. In the other mill to which the attention of the committee had been called, the exhaust-pipes were fitted with a number of iron rollers through which the cotton passed, making a process by steam power, and rendering the risk liable to the blowing room rate, although it was rated as a building in which mixing by hand only was done. The above facts having been brought to the notice of the agents for the mills in question, they stated that though not sharing the committee's view as to the nature of the machines in question, they had, to avoid all disputes in the matter, stopped the machines in the one case, and undertook not to use those in the other, during the continuance of existing polices.

Willows.—There having been doubt in the minds of some of the members of the Association as to how "Willows" or "Willow Rooms" should be treated, especially when the "Willows" are placed in detached rooms, the committee . . . . . referred the question to the London Committee of Offices (Foreign) under date the 25th April, 1891. The matter came up for consideration at a meeting of the London Offices' Committee (Foreign) on the 2nd June, 1891, when the following resolution was passed:—"That the N. B. to item 'a' to No. 3 under the heading additional rates, applies to the processes referred to in the above letter, and that the rates on page 2 of the tariff, under the heading 'Buildings or Compartments in which any ginning, opening, and (or) mixing by machinery scutching or blowing is done' are applicable."

Violations of the Tariff.—Complaints have been made from time to time to the committee by members of the Association of violations of the tariff by other members, and the committee's assistance has been solicited to call the offices complained of to account. . . . . In a case which came before the committee during the year under review, however, it transpired that an agent who had violated the tariff had done so unintentionally, and on the matter coming to his notice, he expressed regret that his attention had not been called to it by the committee. It has, therefore, been decided that in future cases of this kind any complaints shall be brought to the notice of the offending office by the Secretary, without mention of the name of the complaining office being made, or any assumption of authority in the matter by the committee.

Ginning Factories and Presses.—The London Fire Offices' Committee (Foreign) passed the following resolution at a meeting held on the 2nd July, 1891:—"That after the rates for ginning factories, the following note be inserted:—When any cleaning, opening, and (or) mixing of cotton by machinery in any ginning of cotton is done in any cotton Press or screw house building, the risk to be deemed and rated as a ginning factory."

Cotton in Ginning Factory Compounds.—At the same meeting of the London Committee (Foreign) the question of the rating of cotton in the open, or in warehouses in the vicinity of ginning factories, about which there had also been some doubt in the minds of some agents, was considered, when it was resolved:—"That for the entry in the tariff under the heading of cotton in open yards, the following be substituted:—Cotton in the open, &c.—"Cotton lying in the open within 100 feet of any ginning factory or in a warehouse situate within 100 feet of any ginning factory, is to be charged the rate for cotton in such ginning factory."

Tariff for Mofussil Presses with Openers.—The London Fire Offices' Committee (Foreign) decided, on 29th May, 1891, to the effect that when any cleaning, opening (or) mixing of cotton by machinery or any ginning of cotton is done in a press, the risk is to be treated as that of a ginning factory.

Safety Lamp for Mills.—The attention of the committee was called in the earlier part of the year under review to the locally made patent safety self-extinguishing lamp for use in mills, which was so constructed, that on the lamp being lifted from its position it was extinguished. The committee considered after inspecting the lamp that it was desirable to bring the invention to the notice of the members of the Association, which was accordingly done, by circular, and the lamp itself was exhibited at the Secretary's office. It was also deemed advisable to bring the lamp to the notice of the Millowners Association, and the Secretary of that Association was also addressed on the subject. (Appendix F.)

Plans.—This work has been continued steadily during the past year, and the committee have been gratified to learn that the cotton mill plans with their specifications of construction have been much appreciated by head offices of companies, as well as being of much service to the underwriting offices here. . . . The mill plans which have been already issued to subscribers are the following:—Essa bin Khalfa, Empress (Central India), Mazagon, Framjee Petit, Hong Kong, New Great Eastern, Oriental, Manockjee Petit, Dinshaw Petit, Coorla, and Alliance. Spare copies of most of the above are available and may be had, at the subscription rate, by members of the Association.

Of the Plans of the Native Town and Fort, 18 sections have been prepared.

The Stamp Act.—From a communication which was received by the secretary towards the end of the year there appeared to be a doubt in the minds of some members of the Association as to the correct conclusion of Clause V. of the Stamp Act. The committee was asked, with reference to a policy issued for two months and stamped 3 annas per Rs. 1,000, "(*a*) Can the policy be renewed for a further period of one month without payment of any stamp fee? (*b*) Can the policy be renewed for a further period of two months by payment of only one anna per Rs.1,000 for stamps, i.e., the difference between the stamps already affixed to the policy, and the stamps for an insurance of four months? To which the answers given were:—(*a*) The policy cannot be renewed for a further period of one month without payment of any stamp fee (duty). (*b*) No; the stamp duty payable on renewal will be either the same duty as would be payable in respect of an original policy for the amount and time to which the renewal extends; *or*, the excess of duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer period than six months over the duty already paid in respect of the policy or of the previous renewals thereof, if any, whichever is the smaller sum.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, regretted the fact that the committee had had a great deal of work to bring about a combination without success. It was much to be regretted that the tariff officers did not see their way to encourage the movement. The committee gave up a great deal of time and trouble to preparing a schedule of rates which would have removed many difficulties which existed with them all. It, however, seemed to him that things were righting themselves to a considerable extent because now most of the offices were very much less willing to accept a sacrifice in rates. If each one studied the interests of the company they represented they could not but do a great deal of good. There was a general tendency to increase the rates and a disinclination to accept the low rates of some time ago. They now had a very efficient fire-brigade under a competent European officer, which they owed to the energy of the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Acworth, and the Corporation, and since the introduction of the Tansa water, a plentiful supply of water for the use of the brigade. If a fire took place in Bombay, they would be very much better prepared to deal with it than sometime ago. They had not yet been able to do anything with the serious question of storage of cotton at Colaba. It must continue to be a serious anxiety. They applied to the Cotton Trade Association, but they had not the funds, and the Port Trust were not inclined to take up the matter. Referring to the question of the violation of tariffs, the chairman said the committee had no power or right to interfere in the matter, but what the secretary was doing when any member felt that the tariff has been broken, was to communicate with the heads of the office where the mistake had been made and endeavour to bring about an explanation. There was one thing which they ought to be very careful about, and that was sprinklers. An efficient sprinkler practically made a mill safe, but they must be very watchful how it was working. They put up a few sprinklers in the mill with which he was connected, and when a little fire broke out they found that they did not work. The cause was that the water used was impregnated with salt and the consequence was that the smaller parts of the sprinkler became choked and refused to act. They could not be too careful to impress on everyone that he should absolutely only use pure water. A great many plans had been sold during the year, and every member of the Association should thank Mr. Poole, the secretary, for the way in which he had conducted the matter. Financially they kept very much in the same position; on the right side and their balance seemed to be increasing.

Mr. Beaufort seconded the adoption of the report, and asked whether now the Tansa water was in the city they could rely upon a full supply at any hour.

The chairman replied to Mr. Beaufort that he could not answer that question, but if they had not now a constant supply they would have before long. However, he thought it best that the secretary should address the Municipal Commissioner on that point.

The report was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Russell, seconded by Mr. Krishna Rao, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee:—Messrs. George Cotton, D. H. Glade, T. G. Brunskill, H. Emhilinger, and W. Fleming.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following appointments, promotions, and leave are announced:—Captain A. W. Daniel, 5th Lancers, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry.

Captain A. G. Ferguson, Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding the South-Eastern District at home.

Lieutenant W. R. Marshall, Derbyshire Regiment, has been detailed for duty at the Depot.

The following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Major G. D. Stowell, Devonshire Regiment: Lieutenant E. R. P. Boileau, East Lancashire Regiment. To 2nd Battalions,—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Fitz-A. Way, Northumberland Fusiliers, Major F. R. Lowth, Lincolnshire Regiment; Lieutenants A. D. Raitt, West Surrey Regiment; W. M. Hall, West Yorkshire Regiment; H. W. E. Parker, South Wales Borderers.

The undermentioned have been granted leave of absence out of India:—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Grant, Medical Staff, pending retirement; Colonel A. G. Ross, 1st Sikh Infantry, and Colonel W. H. MeikleJohn, 29th Punjab Infantry, for 12 months, on private affairs.

Surgeon-Major S. F. Bigger, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and Lieutenant F. De B. Young, 6th Bengal Cavalry, for 12 months; and Major H. C. Harford, Wiltshire Regiment, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence out of India:—Lieutenant H. O. S. Cadogan, Welsh Fusiliers, and Lieutenant F. G. Galbot, Rifle Brigade, for 12 months; Major A. S. H. Glenn, Sussex Regiment; Captain C. R. Dyer, Middlesex Regiment; Major the Honble M. Curson, Rifle Brigade; Surgeon-Captains A. R. Aldridge and W. Heffernan, Medical Staff, for six months; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. McNamara for 203 days—all on private affairs. Captain Sir R A Colleton, Welsh Fusiliers, for 6 months; and Captain E. A. Ward, Manchester Regiment, for 9 months, on medical certificate. Lieutenant R. E. Bennett, Royal Artillery to New Zealand, for 6 months, on private affairs.

Major H. S. C. Gordon, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, remains at home, on extended leave, till 15th June next.

Major H. T. Lugard and Captain J. E. W. Headlam, Royal Artillery, return to England, on promotion.

Surgeon-Colonel A. Allan, Medical Staff, has been appointed to the Administrative Medical charge of the Rawalpindi District.

On arrival in India, the undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are posted as stated opposite their names:—

Lieutenant J. S. Fowler, Rawalpindi Command, Murree; Lieutenant A. L. C. McCormick, Meerut Command, Meerut; Second-Lieutenant S. H. Sheppard, Rawalpindi Command, Rawalpindi; Second-Lieutenant C. W. Singer, Presidency and Oudh Command, Lucknow.

Baptisers of streets and hotels in France, a Paris correspondent complains, never think of those names in connection with telegraphic rates. Just now the re-christening of the Rue Lepic, called after a Bonapartist magnate, is under consideration, and it is proposed to call it the Rue David d'Angers. This address alone with the word Paris, would cost tenpence to a person telegraphing it from England. It is appalling to think what it might add to the price of a telegram from say India or Australia. A short time ago this same correspondent curtailed into three words the name in seven words of a hotel in a small town in Spain by dropping the prepositions and a conjunction. The message was sent back with the intimation that there was no such hotel in the place. It appears that the cause of non-delivery would have held good in France, curtailment of an address not being allowed.

LAND ACQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT FOR PAWAI WATER-WORKS.

A CLAIM FOR THIRTY-SIX LAKHS.

(Before Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, District Judge of Tanna, and Messrs. C. E. Kane and DeMonte, Assessors.)

THE FIRST ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF KASHIN VS. SORABJEE JEHANGIER FRAMJEE AND NARANDAS KALYANDAS.

Judgment was delivered, on Monday afternoon, at Tanna, in the above case, which was a reference made under section 15 of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, by the First Assistant Collector, Tanna, Collector under the Act, as the principle claimants—who were appointed by the High Court to represent the Pawai Estate in any proceedings under that Act—declined to accept the tender of compensation made by the Collector for the acquisition of land by the Bombay Municipality for the Pawai Water-Works, and as there were conflicting claimants. The property taken under the Act consisted, according to the Collector's cases of kharif and varkas land to the extent of 454 acres and 32 gunthas, 14 wells, and 30,766 trees; and some brushwood, out of which 130 acres and 14½ gunthas of land and 2,344 trees were in the possession of permanent tenants by whom conflicting claims were made. The amount tendered to the principal claimants by the Collector was as follows:—For land including wells, Rs. 62,432-15-6; 15 per cent. for compulsory process, Rs. 9,364-15-1½; interest at 6 per cent. from 24th December, 1889 to 6th October, 1890, Rs. 3,375-7-9; value of trees and standing crops, Rs. 50,000: total, Rs. 1,25,173-6-4½. The principal claimants declined to state the areas for which they claimed compensation to the Collector and claimed at the rate of one rupee per square yard. They claimed compensation for wells, but declined to state the amount. They claimed compensation for trees at the rate of Rs. 100 per each (kalmi) mango-tree, Rs. 40 per each rayavai mango-tree, and 21 other different var

the claimants expressed their willingness to accept. It appeared, however, that the Municipality of Bombay sent of their own motion certain officers of their own to make a separate report, and in the report that was made by them a number of trees was described as diseased. He would presently draw the attention of the court to the correspondence that had taken place on the subject with a view to show that although they repeatedly asked for the report it was not received by them until after a long time after it was made by the officers concerned. With regard to the area of land taken up by Government, there was considerable difference between the two plans put in by Government and which were marked exhibits 108 and 109. When the land was originally taken up there was a well-defined plan made by Government but since then a fresh survey had been made, and Government, in order to suit their own purposes, had altered their boundary line, and had thrown upon the hands of the proprietors a considerable portion of the land which the Government originally gave notice that they would take up, and which was now utterly useless to the claimants. The Government had given notice according to the plan (exhibit No. 109), and they were bound by it. Having once taken up the land it was vested in Government. Mr. Craigie then pointed out to the court from figures in the two exhibits that the claimants were entitled to be paid for the 59 acres of land, which Government now said they did not require, and which would, even at the rate of Rs. 1,000 an acre, amount to Rs. 59,000. He contended that his clients were entitled to compensation for 528 acres.

Mr. Crawford, who represented the Bombay Municipality, mentioned to the court that the claim for 50 acres made by Mr. Craigie was not stated in the issues raised, nor was it referred to by Mr. Branson, the first appeared on behalf of the claimants, in his opening speech.

Mr. Craigie contended that the Government were, according to the provisions of the Act, bound by the plan referred to by him, and they had no right to alter the boundaries, and were further bound to put permanent instead of temporary boundary marks, so that they could not be altered, tampered with, or removed.

The point raised by Mr. Craigie in regard to the extra 59 acres of land was again discussed the following morning by Mr. Crawford and Mr. Craigie, the judge and the assessors reserving their decision on that point.

With regard to the question of the compensation of tanks, wells, and quarries, Mr. Craigie asked the court to accept the evidences of Mr. Campbell, the engineer, whose veracity had not been impeached. The learned counsel then addressed the court on the subject of the valuation of the land commenting at some length on the evidence given and the comparatively high rates awarded by Government for pieces of land in many respects similar to the land in question. Mr. A. F. Moos, the receiver of the Pawai estate, who was in the employ of the Municipality, when examined as a witness on behalf of the Government, said that the income of the estate might be quintupled. Addressing the court on the subject of the mango-trees which were on the land in question, Mr. Craigie pointed out that the witnesses estimated the value of each of those trees from Rs. 40 to Rs. 150. One of the witnesses stated that Pawai mangoes, both pairee and Alphonso, were superior in quality and exported to Europe. After reading a long correspondence on the subject of the trees and commenting upon the evidence of witnesses, Mr. Craigie concluded by again asking the assessors to decide the several questions before them on evidence alone which had been recorded in the case.

On Monday last, the Court assembled to hear the opinions of the assessors. The judge directed on the point raised by Mr. Craigie that the area was to be taken at 489 acres, his Honour then asked the assessors for their opinions.

Mr. C. E. Kane, for the Collector, was of opinion that the Collector's tender of Rs. 1,12,432-15-6 was ample and awarded that amount.

Mr. De Monte, for the claimants, handed to the judge a statement, the amount arrived at by him being not mentioned in that statement, but it was understood that he was of opinion that a much larger amount than the Collector's tender should be awarded.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said that having had no cases for the Criminal Sessions at the preceding week, he was enabled to give his judgment sooner than he intended. He then proceeded to state the principles upon which he considered compensation should be awarded. He was of opinion that no compensation showed be awarded for severance, obstruction of roads, flooding, and cutting off of the stream for reasons set forth at length in his judgment, and he also considered that no extra compensation should be awarded for the 35 and 43 acres on account of the possible value for quarrying purposes. He regarded the fact that the Municipality constructing on the place a dam which was required very urgently, and bringing stones for that dam from elsewhere at great cost, was conclusive against the contention of the claimants, except on the assumption that they had fraudulently, with a view to diminish the compensation to be paid for the land, refused the making use of the stone on the land taken up by them. His Honour considered that such an assumption would be absured. He further considered that the second method referred to by Mr. Justice Farran in the case of Muljee Khetsey was a correct one to follow in this case, and it was to ascertain the annual income and give a certain number of years' purchase. His Honour had that a piece of land five miles from the railway station in the locality of Pawai was neither now nor at any time, likely to be in request for building purposes, and was not to be regarded as building land. He considered the value of the trees to be the value of the crops produced by them. The question in this case was to determine the value of the land, which must be the value of the income derived from the land. The learned judge accepted the number of years purchase given by witnesses for the Collector, because they had neither been shaken in cross-examination or successfully rebutted in evidence. He found that Mr. Tomlinson's valuation of the land at Rs. 62,416, Mr. Stevens's valuation at Rs. 77,407, and Mr. Gostling's, at Rs. 58,000, when compared with the values of land sold in the locality would be according to Mr. Tomlinson's figures for the land taken up for the Tansa duct, Rs. 74,002. Allowing, on the one hand, for the fertility of the land and for its neglected condition, and, on the other hand, for its unhealthiness, and the evidence which had been given of the value of the rice lands, and considering also that Mr. Stevens's valuation allowed more than sufficient for the increased fertility of the land, his Honour was of opinion that Mr. Tomlinson's valuation of Rs. 62,416 might be regarded as a most reliable one. He, therefore, held that the Collector's tender was sufficient, probably more than sufficient, and agreed with the assessor for the Collector.

There can be no appeal in this case, because under section 20 of the Land Acquisition Act, where the judge and one of the assessors agree as to the amount of compensation, their decision thereon is final.

THE LUSHAI OUT-BREAK.

A LUSHAI telegram, of Saturday, says:—About 2 a.m., on the 4th, the Lushai fired shots at our stockade at Vansanga's village. They were dispersed with a few volleys and none of our men were injured. The Lushais also set fire to about fifteen houses in Vansanga's village. They might have fired the whole village without hurting our stockade, which is quite two hundred yards away.

On the 5th instant, the Lushais made a determined attack on our transport camp, at Tuichong. They commenced firing on our camp at about 1 a.m., and were not driven off for several hours. The fire of the sepoys of the 3rd Bengal Infantry must have done good work, as about a fourth of the enemy are reported to have been killed and wounded, and our losses were two bullock-drivers killed, one jemadar and two sepoys of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, wounded. The body of one of the bullock-drivers was fearfully mutilated, the head having been severed from the body and carried away. When the attack was made, the poor man was outside the camp.

At 11 A.M., on the 7th, another attack was made on our stockade, at Vansanga's village. There must have been at least three hundred of the enemy, who commenced a sharp fire from the direction of the Zantey road. Some well-directed volleys from our stockade scattered them and made them withdraw under cover. A party of frontier police, proceeding to Varsanga's village from Lungleh, then came in sight. Signals were made to them from the stockade to proceed along the Zantey road and attack the enemy in the flank. This movement was successfully carried out and the enemy were seen flying in all directions. Several of the enemy were seen to drop, but they managed to carry all their killed and wounded away. We sustained no losses. A party was sent out to scour the country, but they did not came across any more of the enemy.

Fort Aijal, April 10. The bridle road from Aijal to the Sonai has been completed by Mr. Sweet, the Executive Engineer, and a fifteen days' supply of stores thrown into Lalbura Fort. This work has been much hampered by the constant attacks on convoy and working parties by the Lushais. Mr. McCabe, Political Officer, with a punitive force of 300 rifles composed of 75 rifles, 18th Bengal Infantry, under Lieutenant Edwards, and 225 Military Police, under Lieutenant Tytler with Lieutenants Raddy and Johnston, the whole under the command of Captain Lochi eaves this day for Lalbura, advancing next day on the Poi Boi's villages. Surgeon-Captains Evans and Melville accompany the force. Arrangements have been made for a further supply of fifteen days' rations at the camp on the Sonai river. Colonel Rennick, 18th Bengal Infantry remains in command at Aijal, it having been judged necessary for an officer of experience to watch the attitude of the Western Lushais.—*Pioneer.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. GEORGE COTTON.

The "Gujerati" says:—Mr. George Cotton deserves to be congratulated on the successful manner in which he presided over the deliberations of the Corporation which expired a week ago. During the tenure of his office, many a time, was he placed in very difficult and delicate positions, but it must be confessed that, on the whole, he tided over the difficulties with tact, judgment and temper. His decisions on points of order were uniformly just and impartial and he satisfactorily discharged his duties by regulating and expediting business without, now and then, obtruding himself on that body. With increased vitality in the civic life of Bombay, the presidential post has become very onerous and responsible, and we feel no hesitation in acknowledging that Mr. Cotton did his work, on the whole, with conspicuous ability and success.

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE UNION.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes:—Principal Oxenham and the other Professors of Elphinstone College deserve a word of acknowledgement for encouraging the Elphinstone College Union, started by some of the leading young graduates. Its young secretary is, no doubt, the working bee and with him are associated in the good work other busy bees. So that it is to be hoped the Union will have enough vitality and energy to carry on its good work from year to year. The Committee have also done well in inviting Elphinstonians of older generations, who have distinguished themselves in public life to co-operate with them. This blending of the old and young alumni, and the hearty co-operation of the professorial staff may be taken as healthy signs of extra-collegiate literary activity.

MR. HUME'S CONGRESS MANIFESTO.

The "Rast Goftar" states:—The cry is raised by some Congress-folk that Mr. Hume's manifesto is very much misunderstood and maliciously misrepresented, that Mr. Hume is the best friend of the British Government and of the country, for having pointed to a danger fraught with terrible probabilities. If there is deep and widespread discontent among the agricultural classes, as has been stated, and if they are ready to fly into revolt against their tyran's and oppressors, the way to avert this terrible doom is surely not by organizing a grand agitation for denouncing the Government, and kindling the passions of the masses by dinning into their ears the tale of their woes and their wrongs. Under the pretext of averting a rebellion, in the guise of a friend, it would be the best means of promoting and fostering it. When Mark Antony pronounced his funeral oration over the body of Cæsar, he repeatedly disclaimed all intention of saying or suggesting anything against Cæsar's murderers, who were "all, all honourable men;" and when his guarded and artful eloquence had roused his hearers to a frenzy of excitement, he again warned them that he was not going to stir them up to a sudden flood of mutiny, observing that "they that have done this deed are honourable." Yet by the time he had concluded his oration, the citizens were roused to such a pitch of indignation that they broke away vowing mortal vengeance against the traitors. So Mr. Hume protests he wishes well to the Government, and wishes it to continue in this country, yet his manner of accomplishing the good wishes is best calculated to excite disaffection and discontent. That one little saving clause in the manifesto that he is friendly to the Government does not at all alter its character. We do not think that Mr. Hume is disloyal at heart, or that he is not sincere. But we can say that he has proved himself to be a man, who is singularly wanting in the wisdom, judgment, and tact, necessary for the leader of a great movement.

THE MOWRAH BILL.

The "Rast Goftar" has it:—After the universal opposition that the Mowrah Bill has encountered from the organs of public opinion, it is very much to be wished that the Government will be pleased to drop it. There is really no necessity for any repressive legislation, controlling the traffic in mowrah flowers in Thana and Kolaba. We waited to see if Sir Charles Pritchard, who introduced the Bill for the first reading at the Legislative Council, could give strong grounds to justify a measure, which may prove oppressive in its effects upon the poor. The father of the Abkari policy of the Bombay Presidency did, indeed, make a long and elaborate speech in favour of the Bill, but we fail to see that there is now any necessity for the measure any more than it was in the year, 1882, when the Government of India thought fit to refuse their assent to it. Nay the necessity for it appears to be much less now than it was ten years ago. The object of the Bill is to prevent illicit distillation, which is said to be prevailing very largely in Thana and Kolaba, and to save the people of these districts, who are notorious for their drunkenness and lawlessness from the demoralization consequent upon a liberal consumption of liquor. The object is, of course, very good, and if it can be attained by a remedy, which may not be, as in the present case it is, worse than the disease, let us have it by all means. But the control and regulation of traffic in mowrah flowers, as it is euphemistically styled, is likely to bear very hard upon some of the poorest people who make a scanty living by the sale of the flowers, and who use them partly as food for themselves and sometimes also, to a limited extent, as food for their cattle.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks:—Though the Mhowra Bill was read for the first time at the meeting of the Legislative Council, on Tuesday last, and though Sir Charles Pritchard made a long speech thereon, supported by so-called facts and statistics of an overwhelming magnitude, it is clear that the anticipations which the President's observations, a month ago, had led the public to form regarding the expediency of that more than doubtful measure, have not been realised. On the contrary, the proceedings and the papers have only emphasised the absolute non-necessity of that Bill. It would seem that after a laborious incubation, extending over a month, the authorities have not been able to present to the public anything better than the ridiculous mouse. The bantling is an abortion, and the sooner it is consigned to mother earth, the better for their parental reputation will it be.

The "Gujerati" writes:—Sir Charles Pritchard's speech on the occasion of the introduction of the Mhowra Flower Bill in the legislative council was disappointing in the extreme. The historical part of the argument helps nobody in answering the question whether there now exists any necessity for legislation for regulating the traffic in mowra flowers. His Excellency Lord Harris spoke as if a very strong case had already been made out for the meddlesome course upon which the Bombay government have embarked. If they are anxious for the welfare of people, we believe their critics are also actuated in their opposition by no other motive. The figures and facts embodied in official reports flatly contradict the reasons now urged in favour of legislation. It has been candidly acknowledged that the increase in illicit distillation for some time was brought about by the action of government themselves and that with a change in their policy a better state of things is being gradually established.

The "Gujrat Mitra" observes:—The Bill, which was introduced eight years ago by the Hon. Mr. Ashburner and stood by Sir James Furguson under an apprehension of the law being turned to the disadvantage of the poor people, has been re-introduced now by Sir Charles Pritchard—the father of the present mischievous Abkari policy of the Bombay government—with some modifications and changes. As a rule the first reading of a bill passes off without any debates worthy of note and at the first reading of the Mowra bill, too, there were no debates. The hon'ble members of the Council, however, had their say and they seemed to concur with the gentleman in charge of the Bill in its principle, and the aims, and objects set forth by him while recommending its introduction. The main object of the present Bill, so far as can be judged from the introductory speech, is to prohibit or regulate the traffic and possession of Mowra-flowers in the districts of Thana and Kolaba where "illicit-distillation"—that stock phrase used in support of obnoxious legislation—could not be effectively checked.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 2nd April, 1892, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Traffic Receipts.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	93,000	2,50,000	4,000	3,47,000
Or per mile of Railway	202	542	9	753
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	11,30 595	23,88,241	55,675	35,74,464
Total for 13 weeks.	12,23,59	26,38,284	59,675	39,21,464
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,12,025	1,97,371	6,610	3,16,037
Per mile of Ry do.	243	428	15	6-6
Total to corresponding date do	12,01,457	27,31,855	61,734	39,95,046
Increase for the week			Rs.	30 963
Decrease to-date			"	73,582

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR:—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

AFGHAN AND TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

ACCORDING to news from across the frontier, the Amir's Commander-in-Chief, General Ghulam Haider, previous to his departure for Asmar, appointed Malik Tatar to be Governor of the newly subjected district of Derai Pech. The people, however, did not desire that one of their own equals should thus be raised to rule them, and when, soon after, the Governor sent for some of the people, and in open durbar used harsh language towards them, one of them promptly shot him, killing him on the spot. The murderer and his abettors were arrested and taken to Asmar, and brought before the General who, after taking their evidence, diplomatically released them, partly on the ground that the country had only been lately reduced, and partly because the deceased had given the murderer sudden provocation. The General then appointed Jan Mahammad Khan, a Khan of Derai Badar, to act as Governor of Darai Pech: but he will not, from all appearances, have an easy task.

After the capture of Asmar, Deogul was also captured by General Ghulam Haider, who then, with the ex-Khan of Dir and his army, returned to Asmar. Being here threatened by the Tarkarin, Salarzai and Mohmand tribes, who muster about 20,000 men, if he did not leave Asmar, the Commander-in-Chief wrote to Safdar Khan of Nawagi saying that as these people are ignorant, and fighting would end in their certain destruction, it would be better if he could quietly persuade the tribes that the Amir could not be made to abandon Asmar. Safdar Khan deputed some of his leading men to advise the tribes, but it was not expected that they would attend to the advice.

General Ghulam Haider also wrote to Safdar Khan, that the Amir desired to inform the people, through him, that the Amir has no wish whatever, as the people believed, to amalgamate Bajaur with Afghanistan as part of his territory, but only Asmar, which in old days, as the histories show, was part of the territory of Afghan rulers. Bajaur would, indeed, be captured, but it would be divided between Muhammad Sharif Khan (ex-Khan of Dir) Safdar Khan, Dilaram Khan (Government Pensioner). Tor Lalai and others who have left their country for fear of Umra Khan, and they will be made independent rulers, the Amir having no control over them.

Umra Khan was meanwhile at Jandol, his hitherto impregnable stronghold, where he was engaged in making strong fortifications and at Mian Kalu also. The people of Jandol, especially the Hindus, who are wealthy, have been secretly sending their possession from Bajaur towards Basafzai territory through fear of the Amir's troops, and they advised Umra Khan to send his family along with theirs towards British territory, to enable them to fight to the last without fear of their women being outraged, promising to be faithful and to fight so long as life allows them. Umra Khan did not, however, agree to this, for he said that if he were to send his family away, the people would be disheartened, and would not fight with valour; but, he added "if I die fighting, the conquerors are at liberty to do whatever they like with my family."

Umra Khan has not sold his share of the harvest as usual to the people, but has proclaimed that the fighting men and their families will consume it. Every year he used to sell wheat to his people at cheap rates, and for this cause he is extremely popular with all his people.

Umra Khan has sent his brother Badshah-Khan with 8,000 men towards Dir to defend the country, as the ex-Khan of Dir has persuaded the people of Talpatrak to invade Dir on behalf of the Amir.

The people of Swat, in reply to Umra Khan's letter asking for help from them, have refused on the ground that, if they help him against the Amir, the latter will ruin their country after capturing his territory.

We learned from trans-frontier correspondence a short while ago, that a number of refugee Shinwaris had petitioned General Ghulam Haider to be restored to their homes, on condition of loyal service, especially offering to assist in the campaign against Bajaur. The petition was sent on by the General to Kabul: with strong recommendations in its favour: and we now learn that the Amir has acceded to the request of the Shinwaris, to whom he promises to restore their houses and lands as soon as they have displayed loyal service in the matter of Bajaur.

Conflicting accounts come as to the relations between the Khan of Lalpura and the Amir's General. According to one account the Khan has fallen under suspicion, and according to another the Amir has bestowed upon him a complimentary *firman* in consideration of his good service.

General Faiz Muhammad Khan, a Kabul refugee in Swat, who for the last 12 years has been prevented from seeking an asylum in British India owing to the record against him of having taken part in the Kabul campaign against us, has persuaded the Khan of Thana in Swat to intercede for him with the Government of India.

From Asmar General Ghulam Haider marched to Shigal, whence he sent a report to the Amir strongly condemning the alleged treachery of the Khan of Nawagi, who, while promising to assist the Amir in every way in this campaign against Bajaur, was really supporting Umra Khan, and was really the chief obstacle to the conquest of Bajaur, as he had spread abroad the belief that whatever the Amir might say about not desiring to annex Bajaur, the people would be undone if once the Amir should get possession of the country. In conclusion General Ghulam Haider wrote that, if the Amir wished Bajaur to be conquered, he had only to give him (Ghulam Haider) the necessary orders, but that it was useless to rely on men like the Khan of Nawagi. General Ghulam Haider will halt at Shigal until he gets the Amir's reply: and orders have been issued to the Khans of Girdi and Lalpura to hold their men also in readiness.

From Kabul we learn that the widow of Sardar Abdur Rasul Khan, sister-in-law of Sardar Ayub Khan, has been banished from Afghanistan, being accused of holding correspondence with Sirdar Ayub Khan at Rawalpindi. She has probably arrived in Peshawar before this.

Haji Feroze Din had not, as was expected, been blown from a gun when our news left, but was still in prison. There were, however, a number of executions during the first half of March in Kabul. Six men were put to death who had served Ishak Khan in Turkistan, two were hanged for taking bribes and three for theft. In each case the corpse was left hanging for three days.

According to a Kabul correspondent, the present British Agent is treated much more favourably than his predecessor was, and lives in grand style, riding abroad in Kabul on a richly caparisoned horse, with a dozen orderlies, all of whose harness is silver mounted. He is noted, too, for his generosity.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

POONA.

THE following telegrams are issued, under form 14 of the Famine Relief Code, for the week ending 9th April:—

Jowari 29¼ and bajri 27¾lbs. per rupee on average. Number employed on relief works on the last day of the week—adults 469, children 33. Rainfall at Baramati on the 4th April, 59 cents.

BIJAPUR.

Jowari 33⅔ and bajri 32¼lbs. per rupee on average. 107 adults and 12 children employed on Professional Agency (now Local Fund) road in the Badami Taluka; expenditure on account of relief work during the week, Rs. 71; other expenditure on this and Bijapur-Sindgi road Rs. 603. Expenditure on works to provide a temporary water-supply Rs. 658 during the week. No gratuitous relief. Grain supply sufficient. Influenza in some talukas, otherwise public health good. Slight showers of rain in all talukas except Sindgi, the rainfall ranging; from one cent to fifty cents.

SATARA.

Jowari 27·31 and bajri 36·7 lbs. per rupee on average. No persons employed on relief works during the week. Grain supply middling. Rainfall at Karad 75, Valva 89, Satara 11, Wai 10, Khandala 71, Koregaon 66, Man 43, Khatav 22, and Tasgaon 40 cents. Three inches twelve cents of rain fell during the week at Shirala.

DHARWAR.

Jowari 31½lbs. per rupee, being the average of the affected area. On one Local Board Civil Agency Work in Navalgund attendance on Saturday 73; expenditure Rs. 34. On four Professional Agency Local Board Works in Navalgund attendance on Saturday 598; expenditure Rs. 1,551. No poorhouse or village relief. Cholera in one village of Navalgund and six villages of Gadag. Grain supply sufficient. Slight rain in Navalgund Taluka. Rainfall at Dharwar 54 cents.

ROADSIDE railway stations are often badly lighted for reasons of economy. An Austrian engineer, Herr Krizik, has devised a method of meeting this inconvenience. His plan is to attach one or more electric lamps to the exterior of each railway carriage. When the train runs into a station the current is switched on, and a cheerful and brilliantly illuminated platform is the result.

THE DACOITS IN KATHIAWAD.

THE dacoits have not yet ceased to be a terror in Kathiawad. They have for some time been less active; but though the police force under the Agency has been so long on their track, not a single important capture has been made. And now the last resource of advertising prizes for their apprehension has been employed. In the notice issued, the Police Superintendent of Kathiawad states that the amount of the prizes to be awarded, with other incidental charges, will be paid in the last instance by the States concerned.

On the other hand, it is well-know that the British Government objects to see its soldiers employed against the *barwatias*. There is a report current to the effect that it did not approve of the Political Agent's action in calling the military to the aid of the police. For some time, therefore, the Agency police has had no assistance, and now expects none, from the regiment located at Rajkote. In some cases the Native States have been heartily assisting the Agency police, but, except in one single instance that we know of, their best endeavours do not seem to have gone for much. Hence the Superintendent of the Agency Police has been forced to fall back on the expedient of offering rewards for the apprehension of the offenders.

We do not think Government has followed the wisest course in refusing the aid of the military in the present emergency. The head of the police is its own nominee, and if he is not able to cope with the existing evil, the Government cannot be said to be justified in suffering the people of Kathiawad to continue under a reign of terror in order to save a few of its own soldiers. Its first business is to see that the insecurity of life and property existing within the limits of the Agency is brought to as speedy a termination as possible. The question of cost is another, and a much less serious matter. The police force maintained at the expense of the States exists for the suppression of disturbances like the present. And since it is managed entirely by an officer, appointed and controlled by the Paramount Power, and not the Native States themselves, on the former devolves the duty of supplementing his efforts. If there is any fault, it is that of persons under its absolute control. To remedy the fault or deficiency, therefore, it behoves the Paramount Power not to be sparing of means, including its military establishment, to restore peace as early as possible.

If the offer of a reward was not a tardy, halting mode of doing justice to the people, we should not complain. Especially, in the province in question there are so many and such powerful motives to conceal the whereabouts of the barwatias, and so few to disclose them, that the six thousand rupees or so offered, if already in hand, may be safely laid out at interest, since there is little chance of its being soon claimed. The police seem much more afraid of the barwatias than the barwatias of the police. The rewards cannot serve to augment their zeal or courage.

On this occasion we cannot but emphasize the all-important fact, which has been neglected of late, that if the British Government has made up its mind to be responsible for the Agency Police, it must be ready duly to discharge that responsibility. It will not do to distrust the State police, and to have its own officers and men nearly as weak as the police which it condemns.

We have said in a previous issue that some *girassias* are suspected of aiding or abetting the *barwatias*. Whether the suspicion be well-grounded or not, it is reported that the peaceful inhabitants of several parts fear the Agency police as much as the *barwatias*. The police have nearly everything their own way in villages and towns. Respectable persons submit to unjust, and even outrageous demands, since they are threatened to be dealt with as suspected of harbouring the culprits. To avoid all the worry and annoyance, if not the danger as well, of being charged with such a serious offence, people might do almost anything. If in large towns, and in British territory, such things are possible, one can imagine the constant dread in which in such a backward province as Kathiawad some people have to live at present. All this has to be looked to as well as the *barwatias* themselves.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

ON the breaking up of the Tlang-Tlang column the following District Order was published:—"The General congratulates you and the column on the excellent work done. All arrangements seem to have been well thought out and the expedition was energetically and successfully carried out." In publishing the above from the General Officer Commanding the district in the column orders, Major Browne wished it to be placed on record that had it not been for the frank, ready, and willing co-operation of all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, the expedition could not have been pronounced so so favourably, and he begged to tender to all ranks his very cordial thanks for their help and assistance at all times.

On the breaking up to the Tashon column at Falam, Major Howlett issued the following valedictory order:—"The Officer Commanding wishes to place on record his appreciation of the good conduct and discipline of the force, and to congratulate all ranks on the successful manner in which they have carried out the works entrusted to them."

The detachment of the 12th Burma Regiment, with Major Howlett, Captain Presgrave, Lieutenant Ricketts and Surgeon-Captain Newland, the two guns, under Lieutenant Crawford, and the Darjeeling Coolie corps, under Lieutenant Watson, returned to Haka, on the 6th instant, from Falam. The march occupied three days, the column coming in for heavy rain during the last two marches. The detachment of the Kings Royal Rifles, with Captain Markham and Lieutenant Lainson, left this for Kalewa, on the 23rd March. Surgeon-Captain Marshall, with all the sick bill of cases, followed two days after. The Coolie corps itself does not leave till the 17th instant. In the meantime, the coolies will make another trip to Falam and back, carrying up rations. The section of the Mountain Battery, under Captain Birch, went down, on the 2nd March, and the remaining section has just come in from Tashon, and leaves to-morrow morning. These sections will halt at Thayetmyo, till the third section joins them from Fort White, when the whole battery returns to India.

The garrison of Haka now consists only of the 12th Burma Regiment, which also has detachments at Munlipi and at the posts on the Kan-Haka line.

Haka, April 8. The Lotaw garrison, under Lieutenant Passingham, with Surgeon-Captain Entricane and Mr. Tuck, arrived here, on the 4th instant, from Shurkwa. From further details of the fight, it appears, the Chins began the firing. The Chins own to have had thirty-eight killed and eighteen wounded. The Shurkwa sage, old Tolapata, described in your Boungshe letters, was amongst the killed. The effect of the lesson was magical. The Shurkwa people not only gave up their Chief, who is now a prisoner here, but they and all the surrounding villages sent in as many coolies as the troops wanted, and they were all most submissive. The sepoy of the 12th Burma regiment, who was wounded during the fight, is doing well.

Captain Wade, R.E, has arrived here to take in hand the construction of quarters for the troops. Nothing, however, can be done till the rains are over. From all appearances the rains have set in earlier this year than usual. We have a little rain almost daily. General Stewart is expected up here on the 16th instant.—*Pioneer.*

FROM Paris comes the following application of the automatic machine principle to the barrel organ nuisance. The organ-grinder sets down his instrument in front of the house he has in view. He winds it up like a clock, after which it will go on by itself for an hour, and he adjourns for solace to any public-house over the way. After the organ has played for a quarter of an hour or so, the dwellers begin to find it a nuisance. A servant sent out to see what can be done to stop it, reads over the organ the following notice: "If you wish this organ to stop, put a penny in the slot." The penny is dropped in, and the organ is silenced. As the organ begins afresh, however at the end of five minutes, the chances are that exasperated victims will seek a more effectual method of silencing the untended musical instrument.

THE other day, writes a Naples correspondent, a Russian lady, named Polozow, gave the second of a course of free lectures which she has commenced in this city, which were well attended. But on this occasion, after blaming the cruelties committed by the Inquisition, the lecturer went on to criticise and condemn the teachings of Giordano Bruno, on which the audience began to hiss, and, she persevering, there arose a tumult. A stout gentleman jumped on to the platform, and shouted "Viva Giordano Bruno! Down with the Vatican!" Applause, and hisses, and hooting followed. A woman ran up to the platform, and cried to the lecturer, "Get down! Get down! Giordano Bruno is of my blood!" At last Signora Pozzow's friends persuaded her to leave the hall, the police did the same by the excited audience, and the place was soon deserted.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 10.

Cane, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, from Kamptee.

APRIL 12.

Barnes, 2nd Lt, Beng. R A, on duty, from Bareilly.
Nurse, Lt, 22nd Bo Inft, from leave, from England.
Ryder, Lt, Bo Goorkhas, from leave, from England.
Molyneux, Lt Col, Beng, on duty, from England.
Smith, Major, Beng, on duty, from England.
Burroughs, Surg Major, Bo Marine Batt, off leave, from England.
Caldecott, Col, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 12.

Nurse, Lt, 22nd Bo I, from leave, to Ahmednabad.
Ryder, Lt, Beng Goorkhas, from leave, to Dharamsala.
Rolland, Lt, 1st Bo Grenadiers, to rejoin, to Surat.

APRIL 13.

Caldecott, Col, Bo R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Willis, Surg Maj, Bo, H M S, on duty, to Mhow.
Smith, Major, Beng R A, to join, to Roorkee.
Molyneux, Lt Col, Beng, to join, to Jubbulpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th April, 1892.

1. Copies of the Rules and Prospectus of the Bombay Rifle Association for 1892 can be obtained by Members on application at the Fort Head-Quarters.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th April, 1892.

1. "C." Company Prizes will be fired for on the Coorla Range on Friday, the 15th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

2. Matches of the above Association will be fired for on the Coorla Ranges from the 16th to the 23rd instant, both days inclusive. The Prospectus may be obtained and entries made by applying to the Sergeant-Major at Head-Quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return to Head-Quarters, without delay, their military saddles, bridles, arms, accoutrements and carbine buckets.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

Mr T H Homan, Extra Judicial Asst, Dera Ismail Khan, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate for 6 months.

On being relieved of the charge of the Ludhiana Dist, Mr J C Brown, Divl Judge, is posted to Delhi.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint Mr A Bridges, Offg Dist Judge, to be Addl Dist Magte in the dist of Bannu.

Mr C G D Farquhar, Probationary Asst Supdt of Police, is re-transferred from the Dera Ghazi Khan to the Mooltan Dist.

Mr J Benton, Ex Engr, 1st Div, Bar Doab Canal, is allowed furlough for 18 months.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH OF APRIL, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation since 1st Nov. to date
Delhi	29·770	Calm.	2	105·0	70·4	42	..	1·05	−1·34
Agra	29·780	S W	4	108·0	77·0	45	..	0·82	−0·31
Cawnpore	29·8·3	S	2	104·0	70·1	49	..	1·22	..
Allahabad	29·754	N N E	4	103·4	73·3	52	..	1·16	−0·41
Jhansi	29·752	S S W	2	108·5	77·7	22	..	1·39	−0·05
Jacobabad	29·716	S E	3	113·2	76·7	30	..	0·10	−0·82
Karachi	29·724	W S W	8	91·0	72·8	91	..	0·38	−0·21
Ajmere	29·74	N W	3	107·3	70·6	30	..	1·19	+0·51
Deesa	29·777	E N E	7	111·5	74·3	31	..	0·55	+0·12
Rajkot	29·800	W	7	105·9	67·8	30	..	..	−0·50
Veraval	29·801	W	10	85·1	74·3	87	..	..	..
Meemuch	29·756	N W	4	106·5	70·1	22	..	0·21	−0·42
Indore	29·757	N	2	107·1	72·1	19	..	0·87	−0·13
Saugor	29·738	E S E	5	106·4	78·1	22	..	0·75	−1·87
Jubulpore	29·766	Calm.	2	106·5	71·6	28	..	1·85	−0·61
Hoshangabad	29·752	N E	6	108·5	78·6	25	..	0·49	−1·29
Khandwa	29·751	N W	3	09·7	80·3	22	..	0·31	−1·05
Raipur	29·757	S W	7	104·7	81·9	36	..	0·53	−2·06
Nagpur	29·748	S	1	108·3	81·3	28	..	0·37	−2·11
Amraoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	29·806	S W	5	90·2	75·0	70	..	..	−0·25
Malegaon	29·805	W S W	7	107·8	72·6	21	..	..	−1·54
Bombay	29·87	S E	8	88·9	79·8	77	..	0·01	−0·86
Poona	29·835	W N W	12	105·5	70·4	49	..	0·68	−1·33
Sholapur	29·899	W N W	9	107

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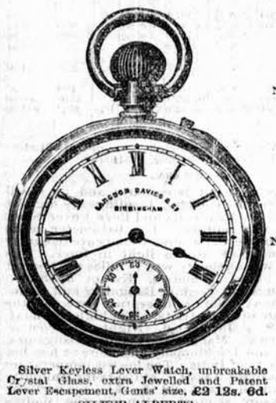

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